

SUFFERING EYES.  
with the progress of modern  
science. Modern discoveries  
should be a relief. But  
SUFFERING EYES will not  
wait. The human eye is  
one of the most delicate  
of these precious organs. We  
can fit you with glasses that  
will improve your sight and  
relieve you from pain.

N. LAZARUS  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

March 13, 1920, Temperature 59

Rainfall 0.15 inch

Humidity 95.

March 13, 191, Temperature 65

COMPARE THE WORK  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
25, Des Voeux Rd. C.  
Phone 17

No. 17,698.

六拜禮

號三十月三年二二九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

日三十月正申庚大歲年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
HOK UN-KOWLOON.

Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler-makers,  
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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".

TELEPHONES:—Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;  
Works Supt. K.410.  
TELEGRAMS:—"SEYBOURNE."

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)  
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
Agents in South China for:—

Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley  
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks  
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT 24 Des Voeux Road. GARAGE AT 35 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

**KALOTHERMINE.**

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

Has been used with conspicuous success  
in the treatment of Pneumonia, Bronchitis,  
Sprains, Bruises, Boils, Burns, and in all  
inflammatory conditions where local  
treatment is required.

ANTISEPTIC and ANTIPHLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and entirely supersedes the  
old-fashioned LINSSEED POULTICES,  
BLISTERS, PLASTERS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

JUST ARRIVED

**Truwear's**  
Hosiery

LADIES' SILK HOSE

White and Assorted Colours.

PRICES:  
\$1.75, \$2.00 & \$3.00 a pair.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK SOCKS

White \$1.00  
Black and  
and \$1.25  
Colours. a pair.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
TEL. No. 636.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT  
**CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD.**  
ARE THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS  
IN THE COLONY.  
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINESE STUDENTS IN PARIS.

NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, March 10.  
In view of the large numbers of Chinese students coming to Paris a Chinese institute for higher education has been established in connection with the University of Paris. The institute is under the presidency of M. Painleve with other distinguished persons and its aim is to provide advanced instruction in all branches of modern education.

BANKING NEWS.

LONDON, March 8.

The directors of the London, Singapore and Java Bank announce that certain proposals have been made to them on behalf of a financial group with the object of acquiring a controlling interest in the bank by the purchase of its shares. The offer was made subject to acceptance by holders of not less than 85 per cent. of the shares. It is to pay £12 for each £10 full pay "A" share and £6 for each £5 paid up "B" share. It is understood the prospective purchasers intend to materially change the scope of the bank's operations.

ACCIDENT IN SUEZ CANAL.

PORT SAID, March 8.

The British steamer "Thesus" from Singapore to Rotterdam and London struck the canal bank. Her propeller was damaged and she is being towed to Port Said.

HAVAS REVIEW

PARIS, March 9.

Coal miners of the Pas de Calais department have begun a wage strike.

Conferences of the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission held this week in Paris under the Presidency of M. Poincare are directed towards finding a workable solution of the problem of how to obtain the greatest possible delivery of coal from Germany to France without seriously crippling Germany's economic condition.

A special session of the council of the League of Nations to study the proposal of the Allied Supreme Council regarding the sending of an Allied commission to Russia to study internal conditions under the Soviet regime, will be held on Friday at the French Foreign Office. M. Leon Bourgeois will preside. According to comment in well informed circles in Brussels Marshall Foch's visit to the capital was in connection with the Belgian army's occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. During the interviews there was no discussion of a military alliance with France as stated in some newspapers, but the question of the eventual measures to be taken by the Allies in occupied Germany was considered. It is probable that Germany may be called upon to carry out certain clauses of the Treaty without delay. Marshal Foch when leaving for Cologne was accompanied by General Maeghise, chief of the Belgian general staff. Herr Noels, the German Minister for Defence has ordered Prince Joachim Albert and Captain von Flathen, one of his fellow rowdies, to be placed under preventive arrest as a sequence to the assault on Captain Klein, a French officer, at the Hotel Adlon, who refused to stand when band the played Deutschland Uber Alles.

PARIS, March 5.

Different views have recently been given concerning the attitude of the powers regarding the economic recovery of Germany, which will probably take the form of permitting a German loan. The "New York Herald" gives the French view and says all interest of the question for France lies in the manner in which the loan can be guaranteed. France as a privileged creditor for the devastated territories cannot admit it should be of detriment to the reparations due to her. Reparations must retain priority over the loan. It is for Germany to find a distinct guarantee. A commission presided over by M. Poincare should have the power of accepting or rejecting the combinations. German prosperity cannot be reestablished to the detriment of the creditors claim.

PARIS, March 10.

In the Chamber of Deputies a bill was introduced for the friendly settlement of the collective conflict of labour by Mr. Jourdain, Minister of labour. The object is to render conciliatory meetings or arbitrage customary in the case of labour disputes. It does not oppose the right to strike as far as private industries are concerned but suppresses the initiation of a strike in services in which the cessation of work might immediately endanger the existence and economic life of the country.

Marshal Foch, passing through Liege on his way to inspect the Rhine armies, said he had decided soon to pay a visit to Warsaw and the Polish army. Marshal Foch reached Coblenz yesterday morning and reviewed the American troops.

Incidents of the same sort that occurred in Berlin on Saturday when French officers were insulted and assailed by German aristocrats, are reported from Bremen. Two French officers were assailed by a hostile mob. Police dispersed the crowd. A little later two French officers, a Japanese and an Italian officer, members of the Allied Naval Commission, were surrounded by a menacing crowd on the Bremen Quays and had to be protected by the police. An English officer was insulted in the heart of the city.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

There was a fair attendance at the V.R.C. last night to witness the match between Lieut. T. B. Golding and Mr. A. G. Ellis, in the semifinals of the competition for the Billiard Championship of the Colony. Golding played very consistently from the start, and by means of a break of 67, soon established a very comfortable lead. Ellis did not seem to get down at the start, and with two more visits to the table Golding led by 100 points. Ellis's next visit to the table was more fruitful, and

soon he had reduced his opponent's lead by half. Small breaks by both followed, but soon Golding began to forge ahead, re-establishing his lead of 100 points. Golding eventually emerged the winner by 111 points. The scores were: Golding, 400; Ellis, 389.

RUB-IT-IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)  
AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.  
Efforts are now being made to pass certain compromise reservations to the Peace Treaty, including a revised reservation to Article 10 whereby military forces and other specific agencies would be named as the means which the United States would decline to use in order to preserve the integrity of the other members of the League.

Senator Knox is introducing a new reservation designed to prevent further extension of credit to foreign governments without the approval of Congress. The reservation declares that the Reparations Commission must not interfere in the trade between the United States and Germany without the consent of the former has been re-adopted by 41 votes to 22.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7th.  
Commenting on the United States Senate's approval of the reservations regarding the Monroe Doctrine the "Pais" protests against what it describes as an attempt on the sovereignty of Latin America, and says that it upholds Pan-Americanism based equally on all American States; and, if American democracy does not repudiate the intolerable imperialism of the United States, the Latin American States will be forced to resort to Latin alliances as a legitimate means of political defence and seek support outside the American Continent.

NEW CABLE TO BOMBAY.

LONDON, March 8th.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Ltd. anticipate that the new cable to Bombay will be completed by May and will be in working order before the monsoon.

JAPANESE SQUADRON.

TOKYO, March 8th.

The Japanese Squadron, under Admiral Horiuchi, has arrived here from Malta.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, March 8th.

Several thousand cotton-mill workers have come out on strike owing to the non-payment of wages to the previous strikers, workers not sympathising with the strike being stopped. Extension of the trouble is feared.

AMERICAN NAVAL DECORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

The Majority Report of the Senate Committee on war decorations for American naval officers upholds Admiral Sims' contention that the proposed policy in decorating officers who lost ships would be detrimental to the interests of the Navy, but all reports agree that no permanent harm has been done to the morale of the Navy.

FOR NEEDY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising the Government Grain Corporation to sell five-million bushels of wheat to needy European countries on credit. The wheat will be offered as a substitute for the Treasury Department's proposal to lend \$50,000,000 to Austria, Poland and Armenia.

CHINESE LABOUR ON BRITISH SHIPS.

LONDON, March 7th.

A deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Sailors and Firemen's Union to the President of the Board of Trade, in regard to the employment of Chinese labour on British ships, pointed out that the number of Chinese seamen on British ships had increased from 3,189 in 1914 to 14,254 in 1919, and it is estimated that over 12,000 British seamen are unemployed at present.

The Seamen's Union urge that if ship-owners are compelled to pay the same rates to Chinese workers as to the British the number of the Chinese employed on ships would be considerably reduced. Sir Austen Chamberlain, replying, expressed surprise that the Act passed last session that no alien should be employed on a British ship at a less rate of pay than a British subject was not yet effective.

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

KARACHI, March 1st.

The Italian airman, Lieut. Ferraris, participating in the Rome-to-Tokyo flight, left Bunder Abbas this morning for Karachi, but was forced to return owing to engine trouble and re-started at noon for Charbar.

JAPAN'S CONCERN AT PROGRESS OF BOLSHIEVISM.

NEW YORK, March 8th.

Arrangements for the evacuation of the Japanese from Siberia have been completed. The first detachments will be leaving Vladivostok on March 3rd. Japan is deeply concerned at the rapid spread of Bolshievism and desires the creation of a buffer State between Japan and Soviet Russia. It is believed that this will be made one of the first considerations in the future Russo-Japanese relations. It is reported that Semenov and Horvat are forming a Government under Japanese auspices. A Bolshievist rising is reported from Sakhalin and warships are steaming north.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**SHOE SALE**

COMMENCING

**MONDAY, 15th**

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

USUAL PRICES \$15.00 and 18.00 pair

SALE PRICES

**\$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50 pair**

CASH ONLY.

**J. T. SHAW**

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

**\$10.00 CALCULATOR**

Compact and easy to use.

Sole Agents

**BREWER & CO.,**

Tel. 696.

23 Queen's Road Central.

**J. ULLMANN & Co.**

French Firm, Established 1863.

PORTABLE BOILERS WITH RUSTLESS INTERIORS.

WHITE GLAZED FIRE CLAY WASH-TUBS.

THE LATEST FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

**C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.**

No. 30 & 32, Des Voeux Road Central. Established 1904.

**ALLSOPP'S**

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

**RAINIER**

AMERICAN PALE BEER

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**HANDLEY PAGE**  
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES  
**HANDLEY PAGE LTD.**  
Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

**PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,**

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

**W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,**

Hongkong.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for  
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

**WILKINSON'S**

PREPARED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY

**SARSAPARILLA**

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, &c.

**WILKINSON'S** INDISPENSABLE TO

**SARSAPARILLA** ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

[A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.]



## G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.  
Public Auctions.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on  
or  
MONDAY, March 15, 1920,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.'s Godown,  
West Point.  
(on account of the concerned).  
900 Bags Brown Sugar,  
750 Cases do.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

THE Underigned has received instructions from MRS. W. S. THORSEN & Co., to sell by Public Auction on  
TUESDAY, the 16th May, 1920,  
at 3 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
The Steamer "DAGMAR"  
as she now lies in the Venam River,  
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear  
and appurtenances, etc.  
1457 tons gross Reg.  
921 tons net Reg.  
1800 tons deadweight capacity on  
17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.  
This Steamer went ashore in the  
Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to  
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked  
and patched up.  
Inspection orders on application to  
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.  
The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk  
after fall of hammer, when purchase  
money is to be paid.  
For full particulars apply to  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Messrs. THORSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong.

## INTIMATIONS.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

## TO-DAY

SATURDAY, March 13th,  
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.  
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, March 14th,  
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS During  
Tea and Afternoon Tea.

G. R.  
1920-21.

SEALED TENDERS will be received  
at the R. N. Hospital until 10 a.m.  
on the 30th March, 1920, from persons  
desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton,  
Pork, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's  
Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice and other  
provisions, and necessities for the year  
ending 31st March, 1921.  
Printed Forms of Tender and further  
particulars can be obtained at the R. N.  
Hospital.  
The right to reject the lowest or any  
Tender is reserved.  
C. V. WOODWRIGHT,  
Surgeon Captain, R.N.  
R. N. Hospital, Hongkong,  
March 11, 1920.

## NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOANS OF 3RD AND  
4TH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above loans  
are hereby notified that arrange-  
ments have been made to proceed  
with their redemption by a second  
drawing of the Fourth Year Loan  
and a third drawing of the Third  
Year Loan. The date of the draw-  
ings and of payment will be an-  
nounced by the Ministry of Finance.  
F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, March 1, 1920.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Consumers of the Company will  
be notified individually, if their names  
are not suitable for the current supplied  
during next Summer and they are  
requested to take no notice of advertise-  
ments to the contrary issued by any  
other persons than the Hongkong  
Electric Co., Ltd.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER  
PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs.  
Bosley & Hinchliff, Ltd., Manchester,  
and guaranteed in perfect  
working order. This complete plant  
will treat out 2,400 dozen Aerated  
water per day.  
KWONG KANG HONG LTD.  
P. O. Box 490, Hongkong.

## INTIMATIONS.

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE  
AILMENTS.

When there are diseases prevalent in  
the season, it is the most dangerous to  
Infants and so Great Care must be  
taken in feeding them with proper  
food otherwise they would give their  
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid  
the trouble is to feed them with L.A.C.  
TOGEN which resembles human milk.  
It is easily digested and promotes  
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants  
thriving and free from all infantile  
Ailments.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,  
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,  
No. 17 & 18, Cross Street, Singapore.  
Telephone Nos. 133 & 134.

## WE HAVE

Great varieties of used  
and unused

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

Single, sets, packets, bags, and on  
approval Books.

## FOR COLLECTORS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, POST  
CARDS, STAMPS, TOYS, Etc.  
No. 14, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620, Hongkong.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,  
FLORENCE STREET,  
Japane & Hongkong shoes  
Telephone No. 491,  
Hongkong, March 20, 1920.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

## ASAHI BEER



## "SPECIALS"

## THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE

OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY

MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

"MERE MEN"  
REPLY TO A MAN'S INDIC-  
MENT OF WOMEN.  
MALE LIMITATIONS.

"The incompetence of women"  
was the keynote of Mr. J. Swin-  
burne's sensational indictment of  
women in art and industry published  
in the "Daily Express" recently.  
"The helplessness of man" is the  
retort courteous of women who ad-  
mire the superb effrontery of this  
caustic critic, and deplore his base  
ingratitude.  
Surely when Mr. Swinburne was  
so wholeheartedly hurling the thun-  
derbolts of contempt against the  
whole race of mothers, writes E. H.  
Peacock, some faint, uneasy recollec-  
tion of the abject helplessness of  
those days of infancy, when even he  
was dependent for his very existence  
on womankind, must have stirred  
within him.  
It is so easy to make cheap gibes  
at what a woman cannot do, to  
object because she does not take a  
sewing machine to pieces, "to see  
the wheels go round," and has  
not invented a musical instrument.  
What about St. Cecilia, by the way,  
Mr. Swinburne?  
What women know is that they  
have listed men from a state of  
savagery, founded the industries and  
arts, and created out of the caves  
and fastnesses of primitive mankind  
the most perfect social institution that  
the world has yet produced—the  
home.  
Men cannot make homes, Mr.  
Swinburne.

NO TIME FOR GAMES.  
Hunting and sport occupied men  
in the happy care free playtime of  
the world's youth. Mr. Swinburne  
taunted women with having no  
games of their own as if they ever  
had time for games, they on whom  
the joy and burden of rearing the  
sons and daughters of men devolved.  
Every boy baby—even the infant  
Swinburne—born into the world is a  
perpetual reminder of man's age-long  
dependence on women—women who  
according to him, cannot cut a lead  
pencil.  
And what of the things a man  
cannot do—for he his limitations,  
poor dear. I discussed this question  
with a witty woman of the world  
yesterday.  
"Of course, they are horribly in-  
efficient, my dear, or we wouldn't  
have to do so much," said she, going  
straight to the point.  
"Really, there are so many things  
a man can't do or does badly, and  
they are things far more vital to the  
progress of the world than giving  
two twists to the window-blind cord,  
instead of one, which is among the  
deadly sins laid to women's account  
in the new indictment."  
What woman in her senses would  
trust a baby to the tender mercies of

man for, even twenty-four hours?  
Imagine a man trusting a month-old  
child. Well, you can't!"

Some men cook divinely, but they  
leave a trail of dirty pots and pans;  
plates and dishes behind them. A  
few men can manage a needle, but  
the vast majority of them come in  
clamorous procession to the nearest  
woman to have their socks darned  
and their buttons sewn on.

Have you ever heard of a man  
making his shirt? Almost every  
woman can make a blouse. Hund-  
reds of women trim their own hats,  
but the simple operation of putting  
on a new hat band is immeasurably  
beyond the powers of an ordinary  
man.  
Men can build a house, but they  
cannot turn the structure into a  
home. When the service women  
swept into the base towns of France  
they, with a few yards of cretonne,  
some packing-cases, and a picture or  
two, transformed the dreary huts  
into some semblance of the homes  
they had left in England. Left to  
men, the huts remained merely  
huts.

Another curious handicap is man's  
inability to speak to a domestic  
servant, accustomed though he is to  
disciplining his factory and office.  
It is always, "Tell your cook!"  
when the man of the house com-  
plains that the breakfast porridge is  
burnt and the entrée cold.

When pain and anguish wring the  
brow who would like a man to play  
the part of ministering angel? A  
man cannot nurse.  
All this is in the privacy of the  
home—that busy, hard  
working woman has made, instead  
of playing with the works of a sewing  
machine.

ART OF SHOPPING.  
Out in the world man is no more  
fitted to be allowed at large without  
the guiding hand of woman. Shop-  
ping is a science far beyond his  
powers. He is a helpless victim in  
the "halls" of the "unscrupulous  
trader." Often he is colour blind  
and butcher, greengrocer, grocer and  
provision merchants' establishments  
are so many pitfalls for his abysmal  
ignorance of the everyday routine of  
life. A woman exerts her power of  
selection; a man simply accepts  
what he is given with the blind,  
unquestioning faith of a child.

Women lack imagination, says  
Mr. Swinburne, and men are devoid  
of one of the most wonderful gifts of  
the gods—genuine intuition, a power  
possessed by women which men  
alternately laugh at and fear in the  
abstract but to which they turn, as  
a child to its mother's knees, in times  
of doubt and difficulty.  
To dwell on the things that women  
cannot do is about as futile as to  
consider those things of which men  
are incapable, and takes about the  
same time. The thing that really  
matters, in the opinion of practical  
women, is what men and women  
co-operating together can do.

## CHEMICAL SUPREMACY.

GERMAN V. BRITISH  
METHODS.

Impressions gained during a visit  
of inspection to the large chemical  
works of the Rhine Valley were sub-  
mitted to the members of the London  
Section of the Society of Chemical  
Industry last night by Mr. E. V.  
Evans, chairman, of the British  
Chemical Commission, which was  
sent out to Germany by the Board of  
Trade, and Dr. G. S. Walpole, who  
visited Germany in a private capacity.  
Mr. Julian L. Baker, president of the  
section, occupied the chair.

Mr. Evans said: the outstanding  
impression from the German chemical  
works was that of a huge and highly  
efficient organisation, temporarily  
paralysed. Well organised and fully  
equipped plant known to be capable  
of supplying 80 per cent. of the  
world's requirements of dyes in per-  
war days were found to be in a good  
state of repair and ready for opera-  
tion, but lacking the necessary raw  
materials and efficient labour. When  
consideration was also given to the  
special facilities afforded the industry  
owing to its situation on the banks of  
the Rhine—the excellent transport  
facilities, the power supply, proximity  
of an almost inexhaustible source of  
soft water, and many other assets,  
both natural and acquired—it was  
realised that the presence of such an  
immense potentiality, in the world,  
could not be ignored.

Having analysed many of the points  
which had contributed essentially to  
the past supremacy of the organic  
chemical industry of Germany over  
that of this country, Mr. Evans stated  
that it was far from his wish to en-  
courage the German bogey, but it was  
necessary to face facts, and although  
the effort of British firms at present  
undertaking the manufacture of  
organic products deserved the greatest  
praise, it must, he thought, be  
realised that the present attainment  
of Germany represented the work of  
forty years. It could be said that the  
English industry had had five  
years in which to resuscitate itself.  
The country had been at war, and  
the few firms which were allowed to  
continue the manufacture of colours  
had to devote their energies largely  
to supplying the requirements in  
dyes of the fighting forces. In addi-  
tion to this, the impediments in the  
form of scarcity of apparatus and of  
labour, and the fact that the raw  
materials required were often those  
which had of necessity to be con-  
trolled for the manufacture of ex-  
plosives, had all contributed to render  
progress in this country slow.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"WALLA WALLA" boats are now  
and fast. Get them at Black  
Pits.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS,  
EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY  
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being  
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary  
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.  
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.  
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.  
CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49, Cross Street, Central, Tel. No. 3990.  
BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 480 & 481, Nanjing Road.  
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay  
and Shanghai, No. 11, Nankai Road.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING:—

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

## HOTEL MANSIONS,

## THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level,  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage  
Under the Management of—  
MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water Systems  
throughout, Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

## KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."  
J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN ROOMS IN THE COLONY.)

## ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passengers, Boats.  
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

16, Des Voeux Road Central. Next to Hongkong Hotel.

## THE CAFE FOR A GOOD MEAL.

Books of Tickets are issued at \$20. each.  
Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

## Our SUPPER Speciality:

Two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Zinnan Haddock.

BLUE  
BIRD  
ICE CREAM  
PARLOUR  
AND CONFECTIONERS

CHOCOLATES  
Black Swiss Vanilla Chocolate  
40 cts. 1  
Home Made Assorted Chocolates  
10 cts. 1  
Hardy's Mocha and Biscuits  
Chocolate  
California Star Chocolate  
Assorted Chocolate 25 cts. 1  
COCOA  
Imperial Cocoa 1 lb. 1  
25 cts. 1  
Churruel Breakfast Cocoa  
25 cts. 1

TANG YUK, Dentist,  
the late SIEH TING,  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation 5 cts. 1

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON

15, Morrissey Hill Road.





**HUGHES & HOUGH**  
General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.  
**PROPRIETORS**  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.  
Cable and  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. I. Telegraphic Code.  
Telephone Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH".  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(see account of the consignment),  
on

**TUESDAY,**

March 16, 1920, commencing at 2.30  
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of  
**HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.**  
Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath  
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Bathing  
and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table  
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies.

Also  
A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large  
Kilnware Vases, Japanese Vases.

Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.  
(All new goods and in small lots).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

(see account of the consignment),  
on

**TUESDAY,**

March 16, 1920, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

**TRANSWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.**

comprising:—  
Chamberlaid sofas, Arm-chairs (new),  
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One  
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,  
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing  
table, and Chairs, Washstand  
&c., (fumed, Teakwood), Side-  
boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Din-  
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner  
Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath  
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood screens, a quantity of  
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire  
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs,  
Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and  
second-hand.

Also  
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath,  
Cupboard, &c., &c.,  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
on

**WEDNESDAY,**

The 17th March, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at the Army Ordnance Department  
Queen's Road, East.

The following  
**GOVERNMENT STORES AT THE  
ARSENAL YARD:—**

2 Typewriting machines, Brass, Lead,  
Zinc, Steel, Wrought and Galvanized  
Iron, Leather, Ground Sheets, Harrow  
and Plain Canvas, Rope, Old Wood,  
Iron Drums, Cyinders, Paint Kegs,  
Packing Cases,  
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance  
Office or from the Auctioneers.  
Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery. All  
faults and errors of descriptions at  
Purchasers' risk, on fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 4 days.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong.

**MUMEYA**

Japanese Photographs.  
All kinds of Photographs Work done  
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Specialty.  
No. 52, Queen's Road Central.  
Tel. 224.

**WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS**

24 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

**LOST.**

LOST—A GOLD HUNTING CASE  
WATCH inscribed M.A. also one  
GOLD CHAIN. Finder will be re-  
warded \$175.00 "CHINA MAIL."

**TO LET.**

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.  
Apply to Humphreys, Katata & Finance  
Co., Ltd., Alexandre Buildings.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

R.S. "MAQUAN" voy 1 West.  
From SEATTLE via JAPAN.

THE above mentioned vessel having  
arrived from the above mentioned  
Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby  
informed that their cargo is being  
landed at their risk into the Hazardous  
and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored  
at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
goods are to be left in the Godown  
where they will be examined on 15th  
instant at 10.00 a.m.

All claims must be presented within  
a week of the Steamer's arrival here,  
after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after  
the goods have left the Godown and  
all goods remaining undelivered after  
15th instant will be subject to  
rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will  
be effected.

Consignees are requested to send  
in their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature immediately.

**FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.**  
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.  
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

**AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN  
LINE.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"S.W.A.Z.I."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo  
are informed that all Goods  
are being landed at their risk into  
the Hazardous and/or extra-  
hazardous Godowns of the  
Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may  
be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after  
the goods have left the Godown, and  
all goods remaining undelivered after  
15th March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must  
be presented to the Undersigned on or  
before March 20th, 1920, or  
they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godown  
where they will be examined on any  
Tuesday & Friday between the hours  
of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the  
free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

**MITSUBISHI SHOJI**

**KAISHA, LTD.**

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)  
**COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and  
EXPORTS.**

**SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTARE,  
KISHIDARE, YOSHIMOTARI,  
HOJO, NAKAZATO, HAYO, SHIN-  
NEW, KANADA, SIBAL, KAMIYA,  
MADA, and OYUBARI.**

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:—  
Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Mito,  
Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagoya,  
Yokohama, Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokohama,  
Osaka, Yokohama, Fukuoka, Fukuoka,  
Daikoku, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow,  
Singapore, Rangoon, London, Paris,  
New York and Seattle.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI.

Codes:—A. I. A. H. C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley.

The Mitsubishi Marine

Agencies to:—A. Fire Insurance Co.

The Orient Marine Co.

The Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to:—

S. HAYAKAWA, Manager.

No. 14, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon.

**NOTICES.**

**DISTRIBUTING AGENTS**  
for  
**CLAUDIUS A. ASH'S**  
and  
**S. S. WHITE Mfg. Co's**  
**DENTAL GOODS.**

Complete line of Dental Supplies and  
Instruments on show at  
**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**  
(Dental Supplies Department.)  
Tel. 1967/3. Branch at VAUGHAN.

**MAXWELL CARS.**

It seems but yesterday that the Maxwell Motor Car made  
its debut to the overseas user.  
But the story of ease in riding, long service and economy  
of petrol, tyres and spares to any Maxwell owner was quickly  
and convincingly told by its performance in every clime and  
under every condition.

Year after year has demonstrated that the original  
simple chassis design was correct. 300,000 Maxwell Cars  
are built upon that single design.

Numerous minor improvements have only served to  
build more comfort, service and economy and more distinctive  
style into to-day's Maxwell.

**MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.**  
OF DETROIT, MICH.  
John D. Williams & Company  
Export Distributors  
2 Rector Street, New York.  
Cable Address: "Lindholm—New York"

**SILVA-NETTO & CO.,** Hongkong, China.  
**E. W. FRAZER & CO.,** 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin, China.  
**THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.,** 4 Foochow Road,  
Shanghai, China.

There is no leather  
substitute so good as  
**"Rexine"**  
LEATHER-CLOTH

It is a faithful reproduction of leather  
in all grains and colourings. Whilst  
it costs only one-quarter the price it  
wears infinitely longer than leather:  
is scratch, grease and water proof.

Being insect and germ proof it is ideal  
for tropical climates.

It is washable and therefore more  
hygienic than leather.

"Rexine" looks like leather  
but it is better in every way.

**REXINE LTD.,** HIDE, MANCHESTER, ENG.

**THE FAR EAST BUILDING CO.**

**CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.**

**REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.**

**DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS AND ALL  
SANITARY FITTINGS, ENAMEL & PORCELAIN.**

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTIONAL  
WORK UNDERTAKEN.**

**OFFICE and SHOWROOM: 8 Beaconsfield Arcade,  
Telephone 5106.**  
(Opposite City Hall).

**INTIMATIONS.**

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the 1919-20 ANNUAL MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany will be held at St. George's Build-  
ing, Chater Road, Victoria on THURSDAY,  
the 18th March, 1920, at 11  
o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
a Statement of Accounts and the report  
of the General Managers for the year  
ending 31st December, 1919, and electing  
a Consulting Committee and  
Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
**W. E. ROBERTS,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

**THE HONGKONG RUBBER MANU-  
FACTURING COMPANY, LTD.**

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany will be held at St. George's Build-  
ing, Chater Road, Victoria on THURSDAY,  
the 18th March, 1920, at 11  
o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
a Statement of Accounts and the report  
of the General Managers for the year  
ending 31st December, 1919, and electing  
a Consulting Committee and  
Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

**THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
CO., LTD.**

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company  
will be held at the Office of the Com-  
pany, St. George's Building, Chater  
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATUR-  
DAY, the 20th day of March, 1920,  
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the  
purpose of receiving a Statement of  
Accounts and the Report of the Directors  
for the year ending 31st December,  
1919 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1920,  
until SATURDAY, the 20th March,  
1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

**CHINA SUGAR REFINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Office of the  
General Agents, Padda's Street, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at  
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report and Statement of Accounts  
for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from the  
19th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN  
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**

**THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company**

will be held at the Office of the  
Company, St. George's Building, No. 6  
Connaught Road on SATURDAY,  
the 27th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. for  
the purpose of receiving a Statement  
of Accounts and the Report of the  
General Managers for the year end-  
ing 31st December, 1919, and electing  
a Consulting Committee and Audi-  
tors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920,  
until SATURDAY, the 27th March,  
1920, both days inclusive.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE—Two Bellies and  
Morcombe Triple Expansion  
400 H.P. Engines, direct coupled to  
250 K.W. Direct Current Generators  
or 75 cycle Alternators complete  
with three Boilers, Condensing Plant  
and Economiser. Full Specification  
can be obtained at the office of the  
Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St.  
George's Buildings. The Plant may  
be inspected at the Company's Works  
at North Point by arrangement with  
the office.

**FOR SALE.**  
One Sulzer Diesel  
Engine 300 H.P. direct coupled to  
a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specifi-  
cation can be obtained at the office of  
the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St.  
George's Buildings. The Plant may be  
inspected at the Company's Works, King  
Street, Wanchai. The Company is  
prepared to accept an offer for Engine  
without the Alternator.

**NOTICES.**

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,  
AND  
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.**  
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents  
**UNION TRADING CO.,** Prince's Building.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks of 87½ lbs. net.  
In Bags of 200 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**JUST ARRIVED**

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer  
Latest Style.  
Prices to suit all purses.  
**POHOMULL BROS.**  
26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**THE HOTEL ASIA**

**WEST BUND, CANTON.**

The highest building in Canton affording a  
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole  
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.  
Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard  
rooms, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre, and every modern  
convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be  
arranged on application to

**THE SUN CO., LTD.,**  
Proprietors.

**ROSE'S  
LIME JUICE**

**Delicious,  
Wholesome,  
Refreshing.**

Prepared from the pure juice of the  
finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown  
on our estates in Dominica, West  
Indies.

**Insist on having ROSE'S.**

**LONG HING & CO.,**

**PHOTO SUPPLIES,  
Kodak and Kodak Films, &c., &c.  
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALTY.  
No. 174, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.**

**These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild  
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those  
who are accustomed to inhale.**

**NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.**

155, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE—One Sulzer Diesel  
Engine 300 H.P. direct coupled to  
a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specifi-  
cation can be obtained at the office of  
the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St.  
George's Buildings. The Plant may be  
inspected at the Company's Works, King  
Street, Wanchai. The Company is  
prepared to accept an offer for Engine  
without the Alternator.

**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE—One Sulzer Diesel  
Engine 300 H.P. direct coupled to  
a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specifi-  
cation can be obtained at the office of  
the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St.  
George's Buildings. The Plant may be  
inspected at the Company's Works, King  
Street, Wanchai. The Company is  
prepared to accept an offer for Engine  
without the Alternator.

六 龍 香 煙 每 包 十 支 裝  
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# ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.  
per dozen \$3.75  
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.  
per dozen \$2.75

SOLE AGENTS:—  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 616.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED

## SPRING HATS

Semi-trimmed Straws.

INSPECTION INVITED.

### The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

#### RUSSIA.

Three years ago to-day came the first real revolution in Russia, home of autocracy and aristocracy. It was one of the unpleasant features of the war against the Germans that we found ourselves yoked with such an Ally. We consoled ourselves for a while by regarding Russia as a useful "steamp roller." Disappointed in that, we began to pin hope on the "idealism of the great heart of the people." They were idealists, sure enough, but their ideal proved to be a form of communism, with government by committees, called Soviets. This was new, and we disliked it. Our own agitators might be infected, with these subversive ideas. Meanwhile, an unpleasant incident of this idealistic revolution was a default in payments of interest. That, as the soldiers used to say, put the tin hat on it. We formed bondholders' protection committees, and began to produce propaganda showing that our metamorphosed Allies shed too much blood, printed too many paper roubles, and prevented that peace and production which should make our investments look safer, and approximate the Russian government to what the *Daily Mail* Year Book has called our own system of "justice and love." We were told that our mere appearance on the scene, as interlopers, would be enough to destroy the Soviet system, that 95 per cent. of the Russians detested it, that it was a trick of Germans and Jews. All the atrocities of the Russian civil war, and Russians can be very atrocious, were attributed to the five per cent. of Russians who were Bolsheviks, and none to the 95 per cent. of "loyal" Russians. For three years, with our unofficial assistance, and a blockade, the 95 per cent. continued to fight the five per cent. (by hiring Chinese and Germans, and terrorizing people into fighting for them) came out on top, conclusive winners. How simple the propagandist people must think us. How simple they still think

we are. Being always right, the Gang cannot ever have been wrong. Alarmed by the scolding of his master the *Daily Mail*, Lloyd George rattled on his American friend Bullitt. Possibly in the foolish hope of placating the same tyrant, we are now told that though the blockade is lifted, and though we are now trading with Soviet Russia, this does not imply that we "recognize" Soviet Russia. But Lord Northcliffe, the Premier-maker and policy-decider, sees through it, and through *The Times* we may see his anger. The *Manchester Guardian* points out that the same measure which announces the decision of the Paris Conference to open trading relations with Russia also declares that the contemplated arrangements "imply no change in the policy of the Allied Governments towards the Soviet Government." The proposal to open up trade with Russia is represented in the official announcement as primarily an act of benevolence. It is undertaken "with a view to remedying the unhappy situation of the population in the interior of Russia," which is now deprived of all "manufactured products from outside Russia." That is really delicious if we consider who has created this "unhappy situation" and maintained it right down to the moment of final military defeat. A change happily there is, though it may not be convenient to admit it. The mere opening of trade relations is in itself an immense change. Trade with Russia, as *The Times* correctly remarks, can only be carried on with the consent of the Russian Government, which now, beyond doubt or question, is the Soviet Government, and to do this obviously implies the recognition of the fact that it is a Government. The actual transactions, it is suggested, are to be with the great co-operative societies existing all over Russia, which are themselves in direct contact with the peasantry and through whom the Soviet Government has carried on a great part of its internal exchanges. But these societies do not constitute an independent authority, and any dealings with them can only take place with the consent or assistance of the Government.

#### ADVERSARIA.

Things are very quiet. NO STRAPE. This must be heaven or utopia. If it weren't for the weather we'd have nothing to fuss. O, don't let days (to say nothing of the adver-

saria) seem sad and long when all goes right and nothing wrong? And isn't this column exceedingly flat when there's nothing whatever to grumble at? The Greek knot who went out with a lantern looking for an honest man had an easy job compared with this of finding subjects to write about. To have to think what to write, and not to write what you think, makes the heart bowed down droop further.

THE KAISER. The latest report about Wilhelm Hohenzollern is that he has contracted some mysterious skin disease, is covered with small boils, and constantly itching and scratching.

DO YOU KNOW THE MISSEL THURSH? *The Times* says one has been heard at Ham. Sorry (January 9), and adds "it is one of our earliest birds to sing. It happens to be one of our birds that have no song."

A remarkable story REMARKABLE. Of the recovery of a lost purse is reported at Worthing. The purse, which contained two coins, a button, and a postage stamp, was lost at a school treat last summer by a little girl, the daughter of the local postman, and it was recently found in the stomach of a cow which had been grazing in the field in which the treat took place. The cow had been killed for Christmas. It is understood that the postman's cousin, who lost a motor-bicycle about the same time and place, has written to the butcher.

A ship named, in A NEW SHIP. recognition of the services of the American newspapers during the war, the "American Press" has been launched at Hog Island. President Wilson has not yet replied to the *Advertiser's* respectful suggestion that the new ship should be painted yellow.

During the war American HAMBURG can restaurants still served "Hamburg steaks," but camouflaged the treason by calling them "Victory Steaks." An item of news from the city of Hamburg suggests that the steaks there should be victory. Here it is: Hamburg tenants have protested against their exploitation by house-owners, and have decided to refuse to pay their rents if the Government does not take measures against existing abuses.

A resolution has ARMENIANS. been passed unanimously by a representative meeting of the Armenian Colony in Egypt protesting against any attempt to sever Cilicia from Armenia, and urging that Armenia has the right to be consulted in its future status and the choice of the mandatory Power. It is understood that the Armenians in Cilicia are too busy being assassinated to pass resolutions.

The spiritualist craze TOUCHING. still spreads. A Sydney letter to a woman from whom he had borrowed \$22 said "If I can possibly get in touch with you I will do so." He had already "touched her" for 22 good ones, which he had not paid back, so the lady is not likely to welcome a borrowing spook.

An ordinance of good P.W.D. intent, and probably in ordinary times desirable, is passed. It becomes law. Theatres built before that are not affected by it. A new and up-to-date theatre erected since the Ordinance must not allow people to pass the night. The Wo Ping Theatre is being regularly prosecuted by the P.W.D. These are not ordinary times. Lodgings are scarce. The P.W.D. should be more reasonable. Here is its amazing argument: "It is an aggravated offence. The Wo Ping people know lodgings are scarce, yet they persist in bringing actors. We must have a severe penalty." The Hongkong Govt. knows of our housing shortage, yet it persists in importing civil servants.

It is certainly ex-SUBSIDIARY pedient that the SILVER. exportation of our subsidiary silver coinage should be stopped, but some discretion could be observed in the choice of persons for prosecution. Some undoubtedly hard cases have occurred, which will convince many Chinese that British justice is a myth. They must not come back at us with the old gag that they have no discretion, but have to administer the letter of the law, etc., because we'd laugh. We have not yet heard of a European passenger being stopped and searched. A literal reading of the law would lead to the prosecution of every yachtsman who puts to sea with a pocketful of small change.

#### DEPENDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often have a nervous and dependent. When this is due to constipation it is easily cured by taking an occasional dose of (Benger's) Laxative Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

#### GYMKHANA ENTRIES.

##### A RECORD.

The first Gymkhana of the season is to take place on Saturday next and has called forth a record entry of 125, which should ensure good fields and racing. The details follow:

1ST RACE—HALF MILE.—St. Chad, Moonshine, Wakeford, Tedegar, Orion, Willie, Someman, El Dorado, Pawshop, Buzz Off, Pussyfoot, Sandmartin, Surprise and Dunford.

2ND RACE—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Savernake, Beggar King, Pink Eye, Pantile (late Dunmore Dahlia), Malcolm, Slam, Burning Daylight, Season Ticket, Siamese Cat, Spotted Sand, Rowdy Child, Brutus, Attraction (late Attraction Dahlia), Ibu Kelb and Purity Dahlia.

3RD & 5TH RACES—CLASS HANDICAPS.—Savernake, St. Chad, Islesman, Moonshine, Scotia Dahlia, Sepand (Sumatra Chief), Orion, Super Dance, Salamander, Willie, Someman Pantile (late Dunmore Dahlia), Target, Sinza, El Dorado, Malcolm, Pawshop, Holburn, Burning Daylight, Alexander, Rowdy Child, Pussyfoot, Brutus, Wee Mouse, Ibu Kelb, Attraction (late Attraction Dahlia), Sandmartin, Blackbird Dahlia, Algerian Chief, Louza, Giberline (late Albion Dahlia), Purity Dahlia, Rebat, Dunford and Wilkins Micawber.

4TH RACE—BENDING RACE.—Mr. J. H. Congdon, Major C. A. Law, Mr. C. H. Blason, Mr. J. P. Jones, Mr. W. J. Morrison, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Mr. F. M. L. Soares, Mr. John Bell Irving, Mr. S. E. Grimstone, Major A. W. Timmis, Mr. T. W. Doyle, Captain P. L. Beaver, M.C., Captain R. G. Burgess, R.M.L.I., Lieut. C. Sergeant, Lieut. A. D. Welsford, Lieut. A. J. Samur, Lieut. Peacock, Mr. L. N. Lee, Mr. R. J. Paterson and Lieut. J. M. Dodginton.

6TH RACE—1 MILE.—Moonshine, Tedegar, Ludlow, Orion, George Mac, Someman, Target, Sinza, Pawshop, Cannon, Holburn, Pussyfoot, Brutus, Sandmartin, Blackbird Dahlia and Louza.

7TH RACE—1/4 MILE HANDICAP.—Savernake, Islesman, Beggar King, Sepand (Sumatra Chief), George Mac, Pink Eye, Pantile (late Dunmore Dahlia), Malcolm, Slam, Burning Daylight, Alexander, Season Ticket, Rowdy Child, Siamese Cat, Brutus, Wee Mouse, Ibu Kelb, Attraction (late Attraction Dahlia), Giberline (late Albion Dahlia), Algerian Chief, Purity Dahlia and Wilkins Micawber.

#### WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. J. Logan & Co. report on March 12:

During the past week our local market has remained dull with few transactions recorded, and quotations for most stocks remain unchanged, at the close however owing to the slump in exchange there is a distinctly better feeling. The Shanghai market has also been quiet with little business passing. Shanghai Docks in the early part of the week improved but the firmness did not continue and shares can now be had at Ts. 115.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks, owing to the drop in exchange have risen \$50 from our last quotation and have buyers at \$575.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are wanted at \$390 and Unicoes \$175.

Shipping.—Macao Steamboats have buyers at \$204. Deferred Indos \$200 and Shell Transports \$220. Star Ferries have come to business at \$25.

Sugars.—China Sugars, after sales at \$216, have buyers at \$215 and sellers at \$220.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks were done at \$150 but are now wanted at \$155. Kowloon Wharves business has been done at \$85 for March settlement and have buyers for cash at \$83. Shanghai Docks during the week rose from Ts. 108 to a buying rate of Ts. 117 but at the close shares are slightly weaker with shares obtainable at Ts. 115.

Miscellaneous.—Cements business has been done at \$74 cash and \$84 April. The following are all buying quotations: China Lights (old) \$7.30; (new) \$5.30; China Products \$7.60; Dairy Farms \$214; Hongkong Trams \$64; Steam Laundries \$34; Waterworks \$144; Powells \$15; and Wisemans \$274.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4s. 11 1/2d.

The name of the new Volunteer Corps will be decided by the votes of the men who have sent in enrolment forms before the 22nd of March, 1920.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. "Maquian" are reminded that undelivered goods become subject to rent after Tuesday next. An examination of damaged cargo takes place at 10 a.m. on the same day.

Mrs. and the Misses Woods, who are responsible for the cult of dancing in Hongkong, leave for Swatow on the 16th, returning at the end of the month. The concluding class of their last season was largely attended in spite of the weather last night.

#### THE WEEK'S CHAT.

March 12.

I have received a chat from a man living in Hongkong who watches and observes, sometimes laughs, sometimes criticizes, but always gets the unbiased point-of-view of one who looks on.

He writes: "An idea for Mrs. Gossip." "Once a month, a Calling Exchange at the Peak Hotel or Peak Club so that callers may actually see each other." Excellent idea! Provided the people want to see each other. The question is: Do they? I have seen the idea carried out fairly successfully. It was in one of those big little towns where the social circle was growing so big that calling in different districts and missing your friends, seemed a waste of time. Yet it was not big enough or old enough for the districts to be inhabited by people in one particular set.

A club was started called "The Calling Club." The subscription was £1 per annum, and there were about 300 members. The subscription covered expenses of Hall hire, and the charges of professional musicians who were sometimes engaged to entertain the visitors at the monthly meetings. Each member was entitled to a card box and these boxes were placed in the entrance hall on the day of the meeting. A distinguished visitor passed through the town, the Calling Club would probably entertain him. Once a year, the club gave a Ball to which each member contributed supper.

To call on any one, you simply dropped your card in her box and then went round the room till you found her. The meetings took place once a month. You paid for your own tea or your guest's. You were allowed to take guests.

The Helena May Institute would make an ideal meeting place for such a club, if anyone could be induced to start the club. Enough members could be enrolled to make it worth while.

The two replies to my facts about Hospital accommodation were widely divergent. To the first, appearing on March 8, signed "Matter of Fact," I can only say that I see nothing in the letter to call for any discussion. I have nothing to add to my last statement because of it. "Woman Worker" writes as a woman who knows what she is talking about and urges the women of the Colony to "leave no stone unturned to prove that they have the matter deeply at heart, for the sake of our fellow workers, our children and the future of our Empire."

It has been suggested to me, as a joke, that it would be a good thing for the poor rich children of Hongkong, if a creche could be run for them. A refuge during the long hours, when mother's social duties take her far from home and children, when the poor wee mites are left to the tender but not altogether intelligent care of an amah.

One laughs at the idea, but there are possibilities in the proposition. "Amah" is good for a child, whose brain, intensely alive to its surroundings, gradually assimilates the manners and conversation of its own amah and of her friends. One has only to come upon a little group of children and attendant amahs to realize that there is plenty of room for improvement.

The way to meet the hard case of the child whose mother has no time to devote to it, and who cannot afford to keep a European nurse or governess, seems to be a sort of glorified rich child's creche, kindergarten or play house under the supervision and care of a well educated woman who has had a thorough training in Child Psychology.

The play hours could be from 10.30 to 12.30 in the morning and from 3.30 to 5 p.m. in the winter, and in summer from 9 till 11.30 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. There should be a nice room and airy play room for bad weather and the children should be taken out for walks or on to a play ground in the summer. No suggestion of book learning should be introduced. The training should be through games and nature observation. I think a woman who wanted an interest in life and a means of earning a little money might easily work out a feasible scheme.

I look up and see the fog gripping my dwelling place and clinging to my window as if there was only one thing on earth it wanted and that was to rush into my room and clutch me in a damp embrace. "Everything is clammy." Yet yesterday, when I dug a hole in the fog and pushed my way through it into the Peak Tram, I was rewarded by a motor drive in brilliant sunshine. I am thinking of building a house-boat so that I may live above the moisture instead of in it.

The dancing season is coming to an end. The Peak Hotel announces the last of the series of the fortnightly dances, which have been one of the most popular features of the winter season.

The grand flare up is to be in fancy dress on Thursday, 25th inst., and a special late car will be run at 12.15. Plans are already being discussed for big parties and everyone seems to be emerging into the spirit of the thing. The dance on Thursday, 11th, was delightful though one missed the faces

of several well-known dancers who have left the Colony during the last month.

The exodus of people on long overdue leave has been tremendous and every day one hears of more people going.

One wonders if anyone will be left but as they go others come back. Hotels are overcrowded. People complain of the prices, try to get into boarding houses, and find them just as expensive. Houses are scarce and expensive. It is a real problem.

Servants' wages are twice the rate they used to be. Washing is double, clothes are almost impossible, and women are thankful that summer is coming, because the wash tub makes a fairly cheap wardrobe a workable proposition. You can ring the changes on white skirts and blouses which always look dainty and fresh after an application of soap and water, whereas in the winter, if you do not possess a big income, you have to be content with one or two costumes.

Quite a number of men have been complaining about the luncheon car. One man told me that thirty women caught the 1.10 car the other day and that they stood waiting like bees around the honey pot saying "get near the curb and you'll get a chance to get in." Hard luck on the bread winners. It is also a bit of a grievance that the 2.15 car to town is often crowded out by Tommies, and businessmen are obliged to wait their turn. No one blames the Tommies for they are most obliging. The other day a well-known Tai-pan, noticing the crowded state of the tram, put it to some of the soldiers and asked them if they were in a hurry. To a man they offered their seats and turned out for the businessmen. Obviously it only requires a request from those in authority to ask them to wait and catch the 2.30. The only way to meet the difficulty about the women is to make the lady's season ticket unavailable between, say 12.40 and 1.20. It costs half the price of a man's and if they had to pay extra for the trip they might get a move on with their shopping or golf.

#### THE GOSSIP.

#### ON THE ART OF AMUSING YOURSELF.

[By A. CLUTTON-BROOK.]

If ambition is the last infirmity of noble minds, the last conceit of the modest is that they know how to amuse themselves. It does not seem to them to be conceit, for what merit, or what art, can there be in amusing yourself? It is what you do when you have nothing better to do; indeed, you hardly do it, but rather let it happen to you. At the theatre you let the players amuse you, or you listen to the band, or you read a novel, always with your mind ready to be amused. You have by hard work earned your amusement, and you are angry, without knowing why, if anyone hints that you do not get it. So someone in these columns lately expressed anger against me, for hinting that people are not amused by musical comedy. He called me a high-brow—I suppose the most offensive thing he would be allowed to call me in the *Manchester Guardian*,—said that I spoke more in sorrow than in anger, and accused me of wishing to "replace dress clothes and their equivalents by sackcloth, and laughter and content by a high moral tone."

But my complaint is, not that our moral tone is low, but that we spend vast sums of money on amusement and get little for them. It is not that I wish us all to wear sackcloth, but that I wish our dress clothes were more gay, our laughter more rich with delight, and our content less apathetic. I suspect that this gentleman who is angry with me knows in his heart that he is not so much amused as he ought to be for his money, and that he does not wish to know it; at any rate, I know it, and I wish to discover the cause.

We have many kinds of amusement, and one of the chief is conversation. Throughout England the rich give costly dinner parties, and the food and drink are supposed to be a pretext for the conversation and a provocation to it. It is an amusement, not so passive as music or the play, but rather a mutual entertainment; yet it is usually subject to conventions which prevent it from amusing anyone. Because it is amusement, we believe that it must not be about anything in which we are really interested, such as religion, or art, or philosophy, or love, or even politics, unless we are all of the same party. If we talked of any of these things we should be high-brow, and we are all nervously anxious to prove to each other that we are not. Our aim is to trifle delicately, though few of us have a turn for it. So, for weary hours, we try to make bricks without straw and omelettes without breaking eggs, to find subjects that we can discuss without any danger of disagreement or even eagerness. But there are no such subjects except, perhaps, the weather; and the mind cannot be at ease or enjoy itself when fenced about by so many taboos. It may become second-nature with us to avoid any theme that would tempt us to give ourselves away; but the fun of con-

versation consists in giving yourself away; and it is the mark of a civilised society not to talk about nothing, but to discuss matters of interest without savagery. It is because we are afraid of savage disagreement that we talk about nothing and are dull. Human intercourse is most amusing when we really think and feel about the things that most concern us. I do not mean about our private affairs, our diseases or grievances or unpaid bills or insubordinate cooks—though even these can be made amusing by those who have enough detachment to be themselves amused by them. I mean the matters in which we are all interested because we are human. It is just these which we avoid most carefully when we talk for amusement.

So they are carefully avoided by those whose business it is to amuse us; and the fault is ours, not theirs. We go to the play or to a concert, we read a novel or more often a magazine, with the same refusal of interest that makes our conversation dull; and it makes the play and the music and the novel dull. A joke, to amuse us, must be about nothing, or one of the jokes with which Adam tried to amuse Eve. If we are to call it a tune, must be without melody; for melody always makes some demand on the hearer; it expresses some real interest or passion or experience of the composer, and so it is taboo in amusing music, just as real interests and passions and experiences are taboo in our conversation. There are, of course, classical concerts to which high-brows go for the sake of acquiring merit, as the devout go to church—at least that is the common belief about them. But consider the music you hear: "when the hand plays," it is usually by composers no one has ever heard of, and it is about nothing; it pretends to contain tunes, but they are no tunes; it pretends to express some kind of feeling, gay or voluptuous, but it does not. It is like bad champagne which people drink because it sparkles. Their pleasure, if they get any at all, comes from the delusion that they are drinking good champagne; but they would get more pleasure if it were good.

No doubt good champagne costs more than bad; and real amusement costs more than sham, though not in money. Our delusion is that if we pay enough for our amusements in money they will be good; but to make them good we must pay for them in our own effort and interest and demand. If we try to let them happen to us, if we are purely passive towards them, we shall not be amused; and I contend that we are not amused by most of our amusements. We admit it in the case of conversation because we do not pay for it; but where we pay heavily we try to believe that we get our money's worth, even in musical comedy; and those who confess that they do not get it are high-brows. Why should they try to destroy the pleasure of others, even though it be the pleasure of thinking they are amused when they are not? The answer is—Because real amusement is much more fun; and it is not impossible. Aristophanes, for instance, produced a kind of musical comedy, but for an audience that knew it must play its part in its own amusement; so did Mozart. Neither of these were high-brows, yet now they are classics for high-brows. I am not suggesting that we should amuse ourselves always by listening to Aristophanes, or even Mozart, but rather that we should turn ourselves into an audience capable of producing a new Mozart or Aristophanes; for it is the audience that produces the art, or the lack of it. This is no doubt a hard world, but we must face the facts and conditions of it; and one of them is that God amuses those who amuse themselves. He sends heaven-gifted geniuses, prophets of laughter and delight, only to those who love beauty and sense and wit and will not put up with ugliness and nonsense and the crackling of thorns under a pot. It is vain to say that you are of such a nature as to be amused by these things. You are not. If you think that they amuse you it is because you do not know what amusement is. Your talk about high-brows is the talk of the fox who has lost his tail or never had one. And if you say you are a hard-working man of business, too tired in the evening for anything but trash, the answer is that trash does not refresh you and beauty and sense would. You are secretly lured by your diversions, and that is why you are tired; they are not diversions at all, because they make no demands upon you, because they are always what you expect and you reject the unexpected. But only the unexpected can divert you; and beauty is always the unexpected. New every morning is art, but old every evening is musical comedy, and it makes you feel old to listen to it. What I ask is, not more sermons but more fun, not sackcloth but shot-silk, not medicine but fruit, and real fruit not Dead Sea apples. We are well—especially those who lead what they are pleased to call a life of pleasure. Pursuits enough to despise our amusements, and so long as we do that they will not amuse us.

WALLA WALLEA. Launches at Blake Pier. Night and day service.



## SHAMEEN RATEPAYERS.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of Landowners and Ratepayers of the British Concession, Shameen, was held at H.B.M. Consulate-General on March 4. There were present H.B.M. Consul-General (22 votes), H.B.M. Vice-Consul (4 votes), Messrs. Matheson (10 votes), Brameld (8 votes), Tebbutt (2 votes), Mogra (1 vote), Bell (3 votes), Sutton (5 votes), Mehta (2 votes), M. O. Clarke (3 votes), Perb (3 votes), Farmer (2 votes), Wilson (13 votes), H. Staples-Smith (9 votes), Poizat (2 votes), Stetson (3 votes), Brown (3 votes), Mowbray-Jones (1 vote), Silver (1 vote), Nixon (5 votes), Hansen (1 vote), J. Smith (2 votes), Pepperell (1 vote), Huxley (3 votes), Bond (1 vote), and Dr. Reynolds (2 votes)—Total votes, 117. H.B.M.'s Consul General presided.

## THE REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Staples-Smith proposed, and Mr. Wilson seconded, that the Report and Financial statement for the first year as presented by the outgoing Council be adopted.

Mr. Staples-Smith said that under the heading of Waterworks it would be noticed that the Council's Engineers recommended the installation of additional filtering and pumping plant, the approximate cost of which would be about three thousand dollars. The present plant was installed during 1913, and since that time there had been heavy wear and tear on the machinery, the more so during the past two years as the demand for water had been greater, and without additional or spare pumping and filtering plant, the Council's Engineers found it extremely difficult to cope with the requirements of the Concession during the periods when the machinery had to be cleaned and otherwise attended to.

In connection with the paragraph in the report as to the extension of the existing plant, the meeting would recall that the Concession was without electric light for four days during July of last year, and as there had been a certain amount of discussion as to whether the size of the community now warranted Shameen having its own installation, the outgoing Council would suggest that this opportunity be taken to hear if any ratepayers had any views on the matter, and, if it was considered advisable, he would suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate the question and report to a subsequent meeting of the ratepayers. The subject had been discussed from time to time by the outgoing and previous Councils, and the outgoing Council did not consider that a breakdown of just four days warranted a heavy outlay in expenditure, particularly as the cost of upkeep and maintenance, engaging a foreign engineer, etc., would be heavy, and they thought that no doubt a more regular supply would be obtainable from the Canton Electric Company when their new plant was properly installed. It had been the practice of previous Councils to make three-yearly agreements with the Electric Light Company for the supply of light for the roads, and he might mention that the present agreement terminated next January, by which time probably a satisfactory supply would be forth-coming.

The accounts did not call for any special comment, beyond just mentioning that there had been a noticeable saving on the estimates passed for roads, which was quite satisfactory. The thanks of the Council were due to Mr. Farmer for the considerable amount of work and time he had devoted to the general street improvements in the Concession. The Secretary of the Council, Mr. Matheson, had applied for six months' leave, and as the meeting would see from the report the outgoing Council had provisionally granted the application, in the absence of any special questions on the point at the meeting, the incoming Council would consider the application confirmed and make arrangements accordingly.

## THE PROPOSED BUDGET.

The Chairman said that the next business before the meeting was the passing of the proposed budget, as submitted by the outgoing Council, and to approve the granting of the six months' leave to Mr. Matheson. Mr. Smith had pointed out the increased expenditure ratepayers had to face in connection with the waterworks, and he had also hinted at the possible expenditure in connection with the electric light installation. He would be glad to have the views of the meeting with regard to these points or on any other points in the budget for the year. It would be noticed from the report that the outgoing Council specifically asked for the views of the ratepayers with regard to the extension of the waterworks.

Dr. Reynolds said it seemed to him the position was that the machinery had to be installed if the plant closed down.

The Chairman said he presumed that if the waterworks were enlarged the price of water would rise *pro tanto*, unless the cost was met out of the Council's overdraft.

Mr. Smith said he thought that the price of water would be raised.

Mr. Jamieson asked if any ratepayer had any remarks to make with regard to the extension of the waterworks, or if it was to be understood that the meeting endorsed the proposal of the outgoing Council and recommended the incoming Council to consider the matter of extending the waterworks plant at an expenditure of roughly about \$3,000. It was necessary for the incoming Council to have for their guidance an expression of the ratepayers' opinion.

Mr. Sutton proposed that the incoming Council be authorised to proceed as far as possible during the year with the matter mentioned under resolution No. 19. He did not know how the engineering position was at present, but he doubted very much if the engines would be out in the present year.

Mr. Reid seconded this, and it was carried.

The Chairman then proposed to submit to the meeting *en bloc* the remaining proposals and resolutions on the report—Nos. 1 to 9—unless any ratepayer had any objection to raise.

It was proposed by Mr. Staples-Smith, seconded by Mr. Farmer, and carried that resolutions Nos. 1 to 9 be passed.

## THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Chairman said that the next business for the meeting was to declare elected the members of the incoming Council. The names that had been put forward were Mr. G. N. Courtney, Mr. W. Farmer, Mr. E. Pepperell, Mr. H. Staples-Smith and Mr. H. Sutton. These gentlemen were proposed by Mr. Annett and seconded by Dr. Reynolds, and had expressed their willingness to serve if elected. No other names having been submitted, he declared the above gentlemen elected.

## NEW BYE-LAWS.

It would be noticed in the report that the outgoing Council had submitted for the consideration of the ratepayers new bye-laws, the first of which read as follows:—

"Machinery and factories. (No. 17a). No factory or machinery of any kind (except silk winding plant and lifts) shall be erected on the British Concession without the written consent of the Council. The Council shall have full power to withhold its consent to any such erection, which, in its opinion, is not in accord with methods which accrue to the public benefit and health, or which do not assure the general safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the Concession."

In case of dissatisfaction with the decision of the Council, the point in dispute shall be submitted through His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General to His Majesty's Office of Works, whose decision shall be final."

Discussion on the proposed bye-law was invited.

Mr. Sutton enquired if there was any special reason for framing this bye-law.

Mr. Staples-Smith replied that during the past year an application was made to the Council to erect a factory on the British Concession, and in the existing bye-laws there was nothing really in black and white to show that the Council had the right to refuse or grant this permission. At the time there was considerable discussion about this suggested factory, and it was thought that possibly in the future there might be more ratepayers on the settlement who might want to put up machinery or a factory of some kind; the Council suggested that they should have a ruling in black and white and, of course, any points of dissatisfaction would have to be submitted to His Majesty's Consul-General. It was really to give the incoming Council more backing in refusing or granting any such requests.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Smith's explanation was satisfactory to the meeting or if any other person wished further information in regard to the bye-law. Mr. Sutton expressed himself satisfied.

The proposed bye-law was then carried on the motion of Mr. Staples-Smith, seconded by Dr. Reynolds.

The Chairman said that the next bye-law which the outgoing Council wished to submit to ratepayers was No. 23A, which read as follows:—

"No person shall be allowed to land on or store in the Concession any Hides, Hoofs, Horns or other articles, produce or merchandise which may be considered by the Council on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health to be noxious or a danger to the Public."

"No person shall carry on any Offensive Trade (as recognised by the Local Government Board of Great Britain) or other trade which may be considered offensive or dangerous by the Council within the limits of the Concession."

"Under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$25 per diem in respect of each day either the above goods are landed or stored, or the Offensive or Dangerous trade carried on."

Dr. Reynolds said that the fact that during the last few years a large number of hides, etc., had been stored on the Concession, and it had been found advisable that there should be a bye-law prohibiting the storing of any obnoxious articles or, in fact, the carrying on of any obnoxious trade, and it was thought advisable that this should be put down in black and white so that there should be no dispute on any further occasion.

Mr. Farmer proposed, and Mr. Reid seconded, that the proposed bye-law

No. 23A be embodied in the bye-laws of the Shameen Municipal Council. This was carried.

H.B.M. Consul General thanked the outgoing Council for the work done during the past year. Shameen did not appear to have deteriorated during his absence. They were again indebted to Mr. Farmer for a very great deal of attention which he had devoted to the good Government of the Concession.

## SUGGESTED REMOVAL ON A FOOTPATH.

Mr. Nixon raised the question of the removal of the path running along the southern side of the football field.

Mr. Staples-Smith replied that a letter, signed by 34 residents or members of the Sports Club, had that morning been received, asking the outgoing Council if they could arrange for the removal of the hard surface path in question and substitute either a soft path or a grass track. The outgoing Council could not see their way to do that, as they had had the path put down in place of a cinder track, but they had handed the letter to the Secretary for the incoming Council to deal with.

Mr. Farmer considered that in view of the fact that the path was part of the original concession the Council had no authority to remove it.

Dr. Reynolds considered that the path did constitute a danger to players, though only minor accidents had been brought to his notice so far. Two or three other ratepayers expressed the same opinion.

The Chairman did not think that the Municipal Council were authorised to remove the road in question. At the time the original Concession was laid out the area used as a football ground at present was a grass plot preserved in the same way as those in the Central Avenue. When the river gunboats began to visit Canton it was felt that the men must have some place for exercise, and they were allowed to kick footballs about on the ground. The path had always existed because for reasons of safety children were not allowed to walk on the bund, and, on the other hand, they were not allowed to use the grass as a play-ground. The path must, therefore, remain, and it was merely a question for the Council to decide what its composition should be.

Later, Mr. Browne reverted to the path along the football field, and suggested that the meeting recommend to the incoming Council that the present path be done away with and a grass track substituted.

The Chairman said that when the bicycle craze first reached Shameen various paths were laid out at the request of residents, the removal of which was demanded later. If the path under discussion were removed now, it was possible that in the future it would have to be laid out again. It would be remembered that the hard surface was laid down recently because in wet weather the drippings from the trees turned the ground into a swamp.

## A NAVAL CLUB.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson spoke about the Municipal Bungalow which the Naval Authorities were very anxious to secure for use as a Naval Club. He understood, however, that they could not pay the rent at present charged.

Mr. Staples-Smith told the meeting that the lease of the bungalow to the Japanese Club at \$165 per month terminated at the end of April, and the Council had been approached by the Naval authorities to lease the property for the purposes of a Naval Club, but it was understood that they could not pay any rental as high as \$165. The Council thought they would like the views of the land-owners before taking the matter further. To rent the bungalow at \$100 per month would mean a loss of some \$800 a year to the community. The Naval Authorities had not actually made an offer in writing and the Council could not do anything until this was done.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson thought that they could pay \$100 per month.

Mr. Hansen enquired if the whole of the bungalow would necessarily be needed by the Naval authorities.

Mr. Farmer told the meeting that he had gone into the matter with the Secretary of the Naval Club and he found that the utmost profit derived from the bungalow was from \$90 to \$95 per month, and in paying a rent of \$100 they would be losing about \$5 a month. The Canton, however, had considerable funds in hand, and he thought that the authorities would be prepared to draw on these monies to pay the balance. He proposed that the incoming Council be authorised to offer the lease of the bungalow under certain terms to the Naval authorities for the purpose of a Naval Club at a rental of \$100 per month. He would mention that the Portuguese Consul-General had protested against the present match, as it shut out all the light and air from his house.

(Continued on Page 12.)

## A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cure of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## OUR LOCAL PORTS.

[Stella—a star. Miss Stella Benson, at present living in Hongkong, has written a beautifully tender, shrewdly whimsical book called "Living Alone." It was briefly reviewed some weeks ago in *China Mail*. Through murky clouds of fiction, suddenly shines a star—

Gleam of light in saddening darkness—  
Gleam of hope in dull despair—  
From warring jazz a tender tone—  
'Tis Stella Benson writing cheerfully,  
Musing, smiling rather tearfully,  
Seeing with eyes that gaze afar  
Souls that are not, souls that are,  
Magic, humour, love appealing,  
To them that "live alone." —W.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

## PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPIL'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

(2nd Performance.)

Kindly assisted by Mrs. H. A. JONES, (Vocalist)

on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, at 5.30 P.M. Sharp.

Tickets obtainable at the Anderson Music Co. or at the Door at \$1.00 each.

## CORONET PICTURES PLEASE

because they are out of the ordinary!

"The Little House has another Big Picture tonight, in METRO'S 7 part Wonderplay 'BLUE JEANS' featuring

VIOLA DANA, Showing at 2.30, 5.15 and 9.15.

Don't forget

"THE CIRCUS KING"

Episodes 9 and 10 at 7.15 p.m.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED.

## THE Steamship

## "METHEVEN"

will be despatched for SINGAPORE

on or about Sunday, March 21st, 1920.

For freight and further information apply to:

J. H. WALLAGE,  
General Agent.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC. HONGKONG.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT VIA JAPAN PORTS.

U.S.S.B.

## S.S. "WEST CACTUS"

29th March, 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

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Agents.

Telephone No. 2003.

Powell's Building

## NOTICES.

## THE "EVERSHARP" PENCIL

IS A STRIKING ADVANCE IN PENCIL CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITY

ALWAYS SHARP

NEVER SHARPENED

NOTE OUR PRICES

GOLD FILLED

No. 60 No. 61

\$4.00 each \$4.50 each

SILVER PLATE

No. 20 \$1.50 each

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## COLUMBIA GRAFTONOLAS AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU

WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD

CLASSICAL,

OPERA,

SONG, and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

THE "COLUMBIA" SHOP

18, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1332.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,

FEDERAL TRUCKS-FIRE TYRES,

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,

BRENNAN, JACOBSE, METZ, RED WING,

ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.

Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage or Phone 539.

No. 7 Russell Street

OR

## NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manicure. Try it.

Pepsodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

## COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

## TANSAN "Choice of all Choice Mineral Waters"

Do you know



That TWO HUNDRED AND ONE of the most eminent physicians of America petitioned Congress a few years ago to admit Tansan free of Custom's charges?

That Tansan has carried off the HIGHEST AWARDS at every Exhibition where it has been shown in competition with most of the best known waters in the world?

That Tansan will counteract the injurious effects of bad whisky?

That the Tansan Spring is open to inspection to any one desirous of seeing this remarkable water issuing from its source?

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SOLE AGENTS:—

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## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS:—

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays at 9 p.m.)  
From Macao daily 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.  
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, 67 from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

## S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 19th.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 29th.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

## Regular Services between

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" On 17th March.

JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA

## FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIOFUN MARU"

Sailing on or about March 21st.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.  
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN  
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

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AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

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## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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## LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARU (Call Marseilles) Monday, 22nd March.

CELEBES MARU (Call Marseilles) Middle of April.

## GENOA &amp; BOMBAY

Monthly service. Taking cargo on through

Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

## BUENOS AIRES

Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

## TACOMA MARU

Thursday, 1st April.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO

Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARU Wednesday, 17th March.

GANGES MARU Wednesday, 24th March.

BURMA MARU Saturday, 10th April.

## SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE

Regular Monthly

service.

## UNNAN MARU

Thursday, 1st April.

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Monthly service taking cargo to

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## VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER

Tacoma via Manila, Keelung,

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi &amp; Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 6th April.

MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 20th April.

## KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY

These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will

arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the

Harbor Office.

## AMAKUSA MARU

Monday, 15th March.

## TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSUO MARU Sunday, 14th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
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of 300 feet long.Town Office: 64, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.  
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1913.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGTONG	Mar. 18, at 9 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Mar. 18, Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUROW	ICHANG	Mar. 18, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & DAIREN	HANGKOW	Mar. 18, 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	SINKIANG	Mar. 18, Noon.
MANILA ORU & ILOILO	TAIKONG	Mar. 18, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent		
Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and		
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai		
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading		
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,		
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.		
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For Freight or Passage apply to—		

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AGENTS.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

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STEAMER	Calling at	About	Day
"ELTON"	Shanghai and Hongkong	March	17th
"BEDRIDGE"	Shanghai and Hongkong	April	2nd
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	Shanghai and Hongkong	April	28th
"IGNONIM"	Shanghai and Hongkong	May	25th
"CROSSEYS"	Shanghai and Hongkong	June	2nd

## For PORTLAND Direct.

STEAMER	Calling at	About	Day
"ABERCOSS"	Shanghai and Hongkong	March	12th
"PAWLETT"	Shanghai and Hongkong	March	29th
"COAXET"	Shanghai and Hongkong	April	17th
"WABAN"	Shanghai and Hongkong	May	15th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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About APRIL 10th.

Via PANAMA.

## S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17th.

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Via PANAMA.

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## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## DIRECT

## THROUGH SERVICE TO ALL OVERLAND POINTS

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Operating the following FAR EASTERN SERVICE for the account

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S. S. "WEST MONTPEL" loading about March 15th.

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Through rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all

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OFFICES:—SINGAPORE, MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco,

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For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

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King's Building.

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## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

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STEAMERS HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Empress of Japan Mar. 29 April 19

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Monteagle April 15 May 10

Empress of Russia May 6 May 23

Empress of Japan May 26 June 16

Monteagle June 3 June 21

Empress of Russia July 1 July 18

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 5 Aug. 23

Empress of Russia Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 11 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Passage from Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

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March 25th, 1920. May 15th, 1920. March 20th, 1920.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
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## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

## AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAILING.

HAIRONG Capt. W. C. Passmore... TUESDAY, 18th March at 1 p.m.

HAICHING Capt. A. E. Stewart... FRIDAY, 19th March at 1 p.m.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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LONDON: "BAZEMBE" 25th May.

Subject to change without notice.

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Calls at Havana.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	17th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCA"	6,000	18th Mar.	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'warp.
"KHIVA"	6,900	4th April	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'warp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Mar.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	19th Mar.	

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"KHIVA"	9,000	16th Mar.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MADRAS"	7,000	17th Mar.	Shanghai and Kobe.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\*Cargo Only.  
Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... .. Sunday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.  
TAMURA MARU (Cargo only) ... .. Sunday, 21st Mar.  
KATORI MARU ... .. Tuesday, 18th Mar. at 11 a.m.  
SUWA MARU ... .. Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.  
\*Calling Manila.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,  
Colombo, Suez, Port Said, & Marseilles.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... .. Thursday, 18th March, at Noon.  
KAGA MARU ... .. Friday, 2nd April, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore,  
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU ... .. End of April.  
TSUYAMA MARU ... .. End of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo,  
Suez and Port Said.

CALCUTTA MARU ... .. Tuesday, 18th March.  
TOBA MARU ... .. Beginning of April.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... .. Sunday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... .. Wednesday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murhora,  
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOTTORI MARU ... .. Monday, 15th March.  
GENOA MARU ... .. Thursday, 1st April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOBA MARU ... .. End of March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU ... .. Friday, 19th March.  
SHINSHU MARU ... .. Sunday, 28th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... .. Sunday, 28th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

PIKKO MARU ... .. Tuesday, 23rd March, at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... .. Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WAKASA MARU ... .. Sunday, 14th March.  
HEIMEI MARU ... .. Sunday, 14th March.  
NAGANO MARU ... .. Tuesday, 16th March.  
TAMBA MARU ... .. Thursday, 25th March, at 11 a.m.

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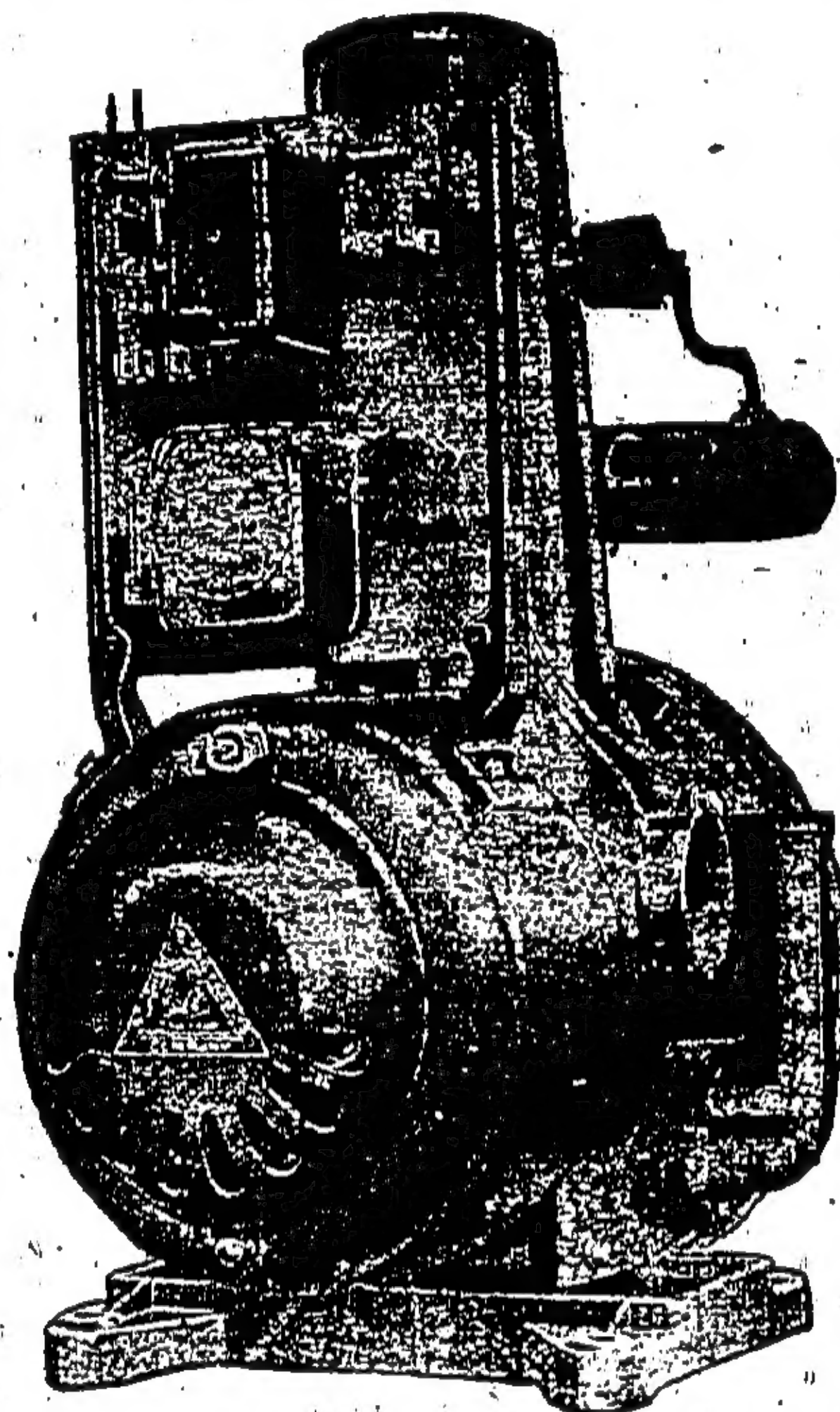
## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinryo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Esquador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Wakking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st April.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Elkton	The Admiral Line	On 1st April.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via B'hai, &c.	Arabia Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
New York via Suez.	Monteagle	Empress of Japan	On 1st April.
Australian Ports via Manila	Lucania	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 1st April.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
New York via Panama	Aryo Maru	The Admiral Line	On 1st April.
Portland	Lueric	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 1st April.
New York via Panama	Pawlett	The Admiral Line	On 1st April.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manchester Castle	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Shanghai	Nitko Maru	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 1st April.
Shanghai	Khiya	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st April.
Swatow & Bangkok	Chengtu	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Hakodate Maru	Yamauchi-Kaisen	On 1st April.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwyck	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Unnan Maru	Douglas LaPrairie & Co.	On 1st April.
Swatow, Amoy & Fookow	Hailong	The Bank Line, Limited	On 1st April.
London and Rotterdam	Swazi	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Bombay & Colombo	Saigon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London and Antwerp	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London via Suez, Port Said & C. S.	Shidzoku Maru	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 1st April.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Tacoma Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Dupera	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
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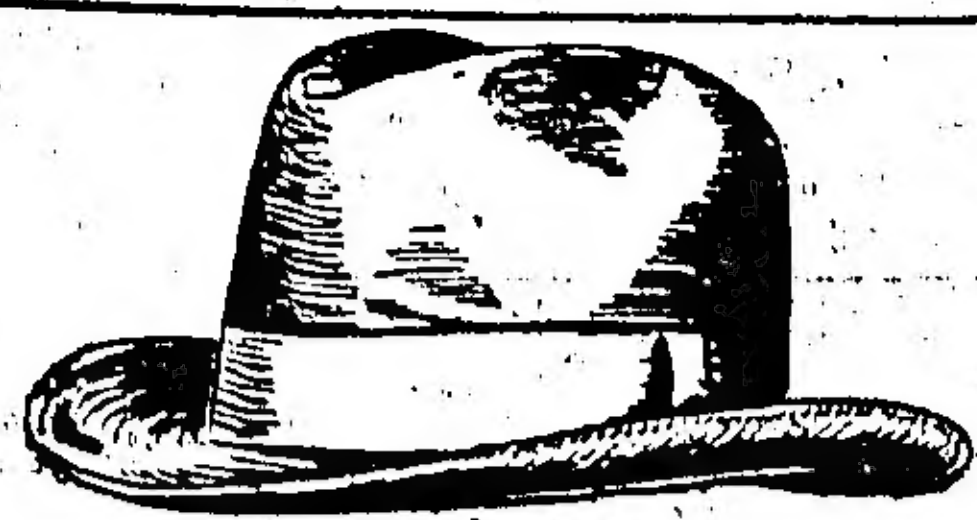


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## CHANGING FAR EAST.

## BRITISH TRADE.

## BRAINS AND COMMERCE.

BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH, M. SC.

It is agreed by all thoughtful Britons that increased overseas trade offers the only solution of the present national difficulties; and the Far East offers a wonderful opportunity for the extension of our overseas trade. It is hoped that the following suggestions may be of some assistance in providing an outlet for the products of the workshops of this country. It is obvious that if British manufacturers and workmen intensify the production of the articles of commerce, as they so successfully increased the output on munitions of war, new markets must be found and the old markets must be enlarged. But the munitions of war made in 1917-18 were very different from those used in the previous struggle in South Africa. So will the munitions to be used in the commercial struggle to extend our markets be quite different from those used in the old days.

## SCIENCE IN COMMERCE.

Amongst a mass of amusing and unconventional sentences recently poured forth by Lord Fisher, one arresting thought emerges. He did appreciate new ideas. The story of the young naval officer who gave a lecture at Portsmouth before an important audience of admirals and officials reminds us of the stupid opposition to mechanistic science in the naval circles of that day. History has proved that, in his untiring advocacy of steam turbines and other innovations, Lord Fisher served his country well. However much we may admire the picturesque appearance of the old sailing ships, we must acknowledge that they would have been useless at Jutland. With out in any way undervaluing the human element in fighting, we must remember the value of the ships, the guns, and other scientific equipment. Who can estimate the effect on the war, the number of lives saved, if some dynamic personality in authority had, in the very early stages, grasped the value of the tanks and insisted upon official encouragement? So it is in this matter of modern commerce. We must have good equipment. We must have all that is best and most modern in machinery and in ideas, in the workshops of Britain. We must have the old spirit of enterprise and adventure in our traders abroad, but they must use the most scientific weapons available. In China, about sixty years ago, the articles of commerce were opium and tea. They have gone out of fashion. Some Chinese still use opium in excess, but it is home-grown; it is not imported from India. Tea still comes to Britain, but mostly from India and Ceylon, as the Chinese have failed to take scientific advice in connection with cultivation of the tea-plant. There would be much cheaper tea in this country today if the same attention had been given to improving the culture of tea in China as has been done, under British direction, in India and Ceylon.

## CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Although opium and tea as articles of foreign commerce in China have almost disappeared, the Customs returns prove that the external trade is increasing each year. Manufactured articles, including metals and machinery from the Far East. Natural produce, including such diverse articles as vegetable oils, tungsten, eggs, and furs, are being sent from China to British ports. How can we increase, in volume, this stream of trade along the ocean route between this country and the

Far East? Only by the help of science. We must produce more articles, and produce them more cheaply, in our own workshops. We must encourage and assist the Chinese to learn science so that they may appreciate the value of the vast natural resources latent in their own country. For the increased purchases of metals, machinery, and other goods from "the workshops of the world" will be paid for by the development of mines and other natural wealth in China. Until the educated Chinese understand the value to China of assistance from the foreigner they will never develop their own country. They will only realise the possibilities when they know more about science and machinery.

For seven years the writer has been lecturing to Chinese students in a British university in geographical China upon engineering subjects. It is actually fifteen years ago that he first met three young Chinese, as students in England, whose friendship he still greatly values. As each year goes by his admiration for the Chinese, as individuals, increases. Says a Chinese proverb, "China is a sea that salts all of the rivers that flow into it"; it is impossible to work with the Chinese without feeling the truth of the proverb. Millions of pounds worth of business is done, each year, in Hongkong and in Shanghai, between the British and Chinese without a written word. A rich Chinese merchant one day visited the University of Hongkong. He spontaneously offered an annual subscription to the funds for five years. Soon afterwards he died. There was nothing but the word of a dead man. But his relatives accepted the obligation, and, indeed, did more than honour his word.

The Chinese valued learning when the people of Britain were painting their bodies and burning in wicker cages victims of a crude religion. To-day the writer notices among young Chinese a respect—it is not too much to say a reverence—for the genius of the British pioneers of science. For although there are clever men, in positions of authority in this country, who know little or nothing of the majestic laws of nature, and their own countrymen, it is noticeable that the newly educated young Chinese—men speaking English—fluently—respect the British because of their record in scientific work. Curious as it may seem, the young Chinese student in engineering has a deeper respect for such men as Watt and Faraday than is to be found among our British undergraduates. The elderly Chinese merchant, while he gets on well with the British, admires most of all the ships, the engines, the dynamos, and the other concrete evidences of our ability to translate thoughts into works. He sees the results, and every effort should be made to convince, not only the working-classes of this country, but the civil servants, the professional classes, and even the statesmen, that Great Britain is the workshop of the world. The workshop must be kept running, or the workers will have no wages, and many of the rest of the community no occupation. Yet we seem to have wrangles instead of work, in these days of difficulty.

## THE NEW ORGANISATIONS.

For the past eighteen weeks the writer has been addressing various trade committees on this great problem of British trade with China. He has also been privileged to address and to converse with men who mould public opinion. He has visited the splendid new workshops which have arisen in Britain, phoenix-like, out of the ashes of the war, and which will, if given the chance, pay for the war. Everyone wants prosperity and production, but too many of those concerned with such problems are nervous and suspicious. The only remedy lies with the Press. The

community can be educated to look beyond the shores of this little island of the West. It was the privilege of the writer to watch the effect of his sojourn in the Far East upon a well-known Labour leader, Colonel John Ward, M.P. His eulogy of the British pioneers in China, of the work that the British had done for the Chinese, was spontaneous and sincere. But only residence in China produced it. That gave him his evidence. The writer has earned his livelihood as a mechanic in a British workshop, and he now sees improved conditions everywhere. Nothing but overseas trade can pay for the new standards. The mechanic building an engine for China is doing good work for his country, and serving China well. He is sending a torch of science into an underdeveloped land. He is promoting Anglo-Chinese friendship, the pivot of peace in Asia. But he could not secure the order for the engine. Those of us who know the value of scientific effort to any country may persuade our Chinese friends to use machinery. But the trade organisations of this country can do more. The war gave the stimulus for the formation of the Federation of British Industries. If its overseas organisation is developed along the right lines, as it appears to be, it will be one of the most valuable assets of Empire trade. Such an organisation should be encouraged by workmen and manufacturers alike. The Government of the country has also developed a Department of Overseas Trade. That has done, and will continue to do, most useful work. But the manufacturer and the workman pay less in the end if they keep as free as is feasible from State aid. These new trade organisations can do overseas work that cannot be done by officials responsible to a legislature. On the other hand, overseas merchants would welcome more general interest in local trade problems by Government officials than was the fashion in the pre-war days. But the functions of a Government department and a trade organisation are obviously different even if, at times, their paths are parallel.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE. It is, therefore, no reflection upon the Government of the Colony of Hongkong that the local mercantile community have decided to act for themselves in the matter of trade development. They value and appreciate Government assistance, but they too, want to help to keep the workshops of Britain running at full speed. They believe that the introduction of machinery into China is practical missionary work. The real, and the natural, leaders of the British mercantile community in the Far East are men of ideals. They believe that only by the extension of the knowledge concerning Nature's laws can the difficulties China be solved. To neutralise the effects of the anti-British propaganda which our enemies carried on during the war, the British merchants in China subscribed freely with the most patriotic object in view. They finally succeeded in that object. They have now set up a trade information bureau whose sole purpose is to supply the British manufacturer with any information about China which he may require. While it is inevitable, and indeed desirable, that there will be rivalry and competition between various mercantile interests in the Far East as in Great Britain, it is splendid to be able to say with conviction that the war has taught them all that they must unite for this national object of Empire trade.

At times there are complaints in the places where Britons congregate in the Far East that there is a "spat" at home. The exiles grow weary, especially when evidence accumulates concerning blunders made in England. Out there we know the Chinese as an intelligent, indeed an intellectual, race; but we know also the difficulties of the pioneers. The Chinese have learnt to like, and to admire the British. They do not like the Japanese. Unfortunately there are few Europeans in the Far East who do not share those feelings. The best friends of Japan are those who do their utmost to persuade her men of commerce and politicians that it actually pays, even in a material sense, to conform to certain recognised rules in trade and intercourse with other nations.

The Briton in China is a pioneer, and he deserves the support of those in Britain who realise the importance of this market, which is just beginning to develop. If he has feelings of discouragement, he has, however, moments of exaltation, a justifiable pride in his own race. From Penang to Peking the Briton has done things. In Peking he has organised the Maritime Service, the Salt Gabelle, and in Hongkong he has transformed a barren rock into a hive of industry. In Malaya, a few years ago, he discovered coal. It was not of a high quality, and there were, as always, the Jeremiahs. But a young Briton of enterprise and ability set to work,

about seven years ago. To-day the railways of Malaya are extending; more locomotives are going out there, because of the coal. That fuel will probably one day be used for a super-power station to supply electricity all over British Malaya. The mine itself has kept workshops in British busy manufacturing its boilers, wind-pumps, and electrical machinery, that astonish even an engineer. But that is not all. The same energy has flowed over to other projects. A match factory, with British equipment, will make matches for Malaya cheaper than those from Japan. Other industries will inevitably follow. The tin mines and the rubber factories of Malaya will work more efficiently on local coal, and in consequence, they will expand. Thus not only do the new pioneers blaze the trail for the products of British workshops, but they also develop the natural resources of the earth. The most deadly foe of ignorance, disease, and inefficiency is the energetic pioneer with some knowledge of science.

A CALL TO BRITISH ENTERPRISE. The British opened the oyster of foreign trade in China. Pioneers, who followed and fought the monopoly of the old East India Company in the Far East, have carried the name of British firms far away inland, up the rivers, and even over the mountains of China. Sometimes the British Government has been interested—Palmerston especially saw what the future might bring forth. Often there were stories of muddle and misunderstanding. At a period when every section of the Empire, when every strata of society, is urging its claims, it may seem almost impertinent for a handful of Britons in the Far East to rise a cry. But it is something more than a cry; it is a call, not for money—the Colony of Hongkong contributes money for Empire defence, and is self-supporting—but for careful consideration. We do not ask for financial help from "home"; we ask for the opportunity to help the Old Country. We want to see manufacturers of Great Britain filling cargoes for the Far East with British goods, and we want those cargoes to go back full of raw materials. It cannot be done without enthusiasm, without enterprise, and certainly not without hard work. Ignorant people talk of China as a land of pagodas and pagodas. But in 1911 the pagodas vanished. The Chinese have ceased to build pagodas, but they are crowding into Hongkong and Shanghai so as to live in reinforced concrete houses with electric stoves. The Chinese Government does not regard foreigners with contempt; it purchases machinery from British workshops and relies upon British brains to manage the most important branches of the national revenue. An Emperor of China sent a letter to King George III. with the admonition, "Tremble and obey." In this generation, President of the Chinese Republic has a distinguished British ex-journalist as a political adviser, and founds a President's Scholarship in a British University.

Thus we see that British prestige in the Far East still stands high, and that British trade prospects are good. All that is needed is for Britain to produce cheaply, to show the scientific and commercial enterprise which has made her famous in the past, and, above all else, for those in the army of industry—the captains, the sergeants, the privates—to work with good-will and determination. For all of us—whether in Britain or overseas, have the same ideals if we think at all. We want to increase the scale of living of our race and of humanity. We want to make the desert fertile, and convert the swamp into an orchard. We want to utilise the natural resources of the earth, to improve the conditions of life for the millions who inhabit it. We want to be worthy of those we know and who inspire us when we pause to think—"the glorious dead." But in order to do those things we must all work much harder than at present. For with all our scientific progress and our new knowledge, the old laws remain. The shirkers of peace times should be as unpopular as the shirkers who hung back from their duty during war. If there are no drones in the hive of industry, there will be a plentiful supply of honey. Science and enterprise will provide the raw material—the supplies arranged by Nature are inexhaustible. But there must be peace, organisation, unity of purpose, and cheerful effort. If there is to be progress instead of chaos. Of course, we shall succeed in the end; but we must have no more waste of life, energy, or treasure, in the winning of success—Daily Telegraph.

Spend your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Launch.

## PUBLIC DEBATE ON SOVIET SYSTEM.

Mr. T. B. Morrison, Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Mr. William Gallacher, Paisley, met in a public debate in the City Hall, Perth, on "That the Soviet system is an impossible form of democratic government." The meeting was the result of a challenge issued to the Solicitor-General when addressing a political meeting at Perth. Mr. Morrison took the affirmative and Mr. Gallacher the negative. Supporters of the latter travelled long distances to record their vote, and on a division out of the audience numbering fully 2,000, 1,015 voted for the affirmative and 590 for the negative.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

HONGKONG MARCH 14TH 1920.  
12th SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.).  
Services, Merbecke.  
Hymns, 333, 230, 313, 555, 551.  
Matins (11 a.m.).  
Responses, Ferial: Venite, Alcock; Psalms, (110 98th evening) verses 145 to 180 Barnby, 181 to 178 Barnby; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedicite, Barnby.  
Liturgy (12 Noon).  
Evangelist (6 p.m.).  
Responses, Ferial: Psalms, 39 (8th morning); Purcell, 40 Turle; Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Monk.  
Hymns, 183, 268, 593.  
Serenade Amen.

## Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, March 14th.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.  
Hymns, 129, 334, 439, 438.  
Psalms, 87.  
Evening Service, 6 p.m.  
Hymns, 103, 423, 441, 444, 445.  
Prayer: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.  
C.lections for the London Missionary Society.

## St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

14th MARCH 1920.—4th SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.  
Hongkong Cadet's Church Parade.  
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.  
Opening, Voluntary—Prelude in F. Hymn, 7; Venite, Turle; Psalm, 118; Verses, 145 to 178—As Set To Deum, Oakley; 15 day; Benedicite, Langdon; Hymns, 564, 438.  
Concluding Voluntary.  
Evening Prayer at 8 p.m.  
Opening, Voluntary; Hymn, 333.  
Psalms, 39 and 40—Tune (Alternative Chorus); Magnificat, Barnhill; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 180, 59; Vesper Hymn, 141.  
Concluding Voluntary.

## St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, March 14.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.  
Preacher: Rev. G. T. Walgrave.

## Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
8.30 Evening Service.

## First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m.  
Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m.

## Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoa.

SUNDAY, 14th March 1920.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.  
Preacher, Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M.A.  
Evening Service, 8 p.m.  
Preacher: Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M.A.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

## Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glensale.

Mass at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.  
8.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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**MICROSCOPIC RESEARCH.**

**IMPORTANCE TO INDUSTRY.**

In the rooms of the Royal Society there was held a symposium and exhibition which should have an important bearing on British industry and British research work. The function owed its inception to that distinguished man in science and industry, Sir Robert Hadfield. He recognised, as few others have done, the vast importance of the microscope in numerous spheres of industrial activity, and, being jealous for the future wellbeing of this country, he conceived the idea of arranging a gathering which should drive this fact home in the most forcible way to those who, either as scientists or as captains of industry, associated with our industrial future.

In the Faraday Society, of which he is the president, he found warm supporters, and it was not long before the active sympathy was enlisted of the Royal Microscopical Society, the Optical Society, and the Photomicrographic Society. These bodies, working in co-operation with the Optical Committee of the British Science Guild, set to work to make the symposium worthy of the objects aimed at, and the result has been such as must satisfy all associated with the venture. The attendance was so large that many failed to secure admission to the lecture rooms, and had to satisfy themselves with an inspection of the fine exhibits.

These included a selection arranged on the ground floor of microscopes from the collection in the Science Museum, South Kensington, lent by the Board of Education. The instruments selected were arranged in chronological order, and illustrated the development of the compound microscope from the end of the sixteenth century until towards the middle of the nineteenth century. Janssen's microscope (1500) was represented by a facsimile copy, and Hooke's microscope (1665) by a photograph of the plate in his "Micrographia." There were also examples of the work of the leading English opticians of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, viz: Marshall, Culpeper, Cuff, Martin, Adams, Mann, Watkins, Biebler, Dollond, Smith, Ross, Powell, Tulley, and Pritchard. To mark the introduction of the apochromatic objective microscope by Zeiss, made in 1838, was also shown.

**FOUNDER OF METALLOGRAPHY.**

But it was in the library that the most interesting exhibits were on view. Here were shown the original specimens belonging to the late Dr. Sorby, of Sheffield, the founder of

the science of metallography. As Sir Robert Hadfield explained in one of the papers contributed by him to the symposium, Sorby, as a geologist, first worked on transparent rock sections, but subsequently realised the immense advantage of the application of the microscope to the structure of metals. His first paper on this subject was read in 1841. His earlier work was for some years neglected, but in view of the immense strides which were subsequently made in the science of metallography, the microscope, in the hands of such men as Martens, Osmond, and Le Chatelier, became one of the most powerful instruments of research. But it is to Sorby that the credit belongs of having first evolved the microscopic method, whereby the structure of a metal can be laid bare. Sheffield is naturally proud of the late Dr. Sorby, and the university of that city highly prizes the specimens which it lent to yesterday's exhibition and which were bequeathed to it on Sorby's death in 1908.

Of great interest was the exhibit illustrating the microscope in relation to the analysis of textiles. The microscope is the final court of appeal in the testing of textile materials, in so far as the nature of their constituent fibres is concerned. But the instrument has other uses. It can determine whether the fibres are in their normal state or have undergone treatment which has altered their shape. Mercerised cotton is a good example. It can likewise determine whether coloured pigments or dyes. The pigment calls appear as separate units, while the dyed fibres appear uniform tint throughout. The exhibition was indeed convincing as showing the importance of the microscope to numerous phases of industry.

It was not in the exhibition, however, that the main interest centred, but in the striking list of papers submitted at the two sessions. These touched at practically every point of the subject of the symposium—"The Microscope: Its Design, Construction, and Application." Briefly, the objects aimed at were (a) improvement in the technique of the microscope itself, including its manufacture; (b) improvement in lenses, including eyepieces and objectives of high power; (c) improved application of the microscope for research in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

**INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION.**

It was realised by those who took the initiative in the matter that, unfortunately in the past, both in England and America, too much dependence had been placed on Germany and Austria as regards the supply of the best type of microscope, including constructional details and high-quality lenses. This situation,

it was felt should be avoided in future. Whilst disclaiming any intention of running down the good work of those who, until recently, have been enemies, but who in the past wisely equipped themselves in scientific developments and applications of all kinds, the various societies mentioned think the present time opportune for learning the lessons taught by the war, and there is little doubt that the discussions which took place yesterday will do much to further this object.

In the course of his introductory address, Sir Robert Hadfield gave a brief history of the societies which took part in the symposium, and explained how the question of such a symposium first arose. He pointed out the unenviable position of the British optical industry at the outbreak of the war and the necessity of ensuring that such a condition of affairs should never recur. As showing that it is of the highest importance that this country should be independent of foreign aid in its supplies of this nature, he said that had it not been for the enterprise of just one British firm with regard to the supply of optical glasses at the outbreak of the war, we might have been absolutely stranded in the supply of the necessary products, both for apparatus and glassware, so essential in sighting and other instruments of observation used in modern warfare.

During the war our instrument makers were necessarily largely employed in many directions, and were unable to cater for the requirements of the microscopist. They could not thus devote the time so essential for improving not only the mechanical but the optical details of the microscope, including its objectives and eyepieces. Notwithstanding the many advances made during the war by the chemist, the electrician, the metallurgist, the engineer, and others, no special claim could be made by the microscopist. As far as could be gathered the methods and appliances now used did not show great advance on those prior to the war, in saying that he did not mean to indicate that knowledge had not been accumulated, and that we should in the future be dependent upon foreign supplies as in the past. It was one of the main objects of that symposium to bring forth and prove that all those requirements could and would be met by the Anglo-Saxon, or, at any rate, it would be possible in the immediate future.

Sir Robert proceeded to give a short history of the microscope from its earliest stages up to the present day, touching on the work of those who have contributed to the development of this powerful instrument of research. Subsequently he dealt with the application of the microscope to

modern metallurgy, emphasising some of the subsidiary points which must be attended to for complete success. In addition, he dealt with certain aspects of crystallography and the ultra-microscope, two subjects which are intimately related to the work of the modern microscopist. It would be difficult to refer at length to the numerous papers submitted for the consideration of those present, but special mention must be made of the chairman's contributions on the Faraday Society and Photomicrographs of Steel and Iron Sections. So far as the latter is concerned, Sir Robert holds that further progress in metallurgy depends essentially on the use of more powerful microscopes giving higher magnifications, allied with increased resolving power. As to the Faraday Society, in addition to its purely scientific work, it has been of great assistance to the country during the war, particularly in connection with the Nitrogen Products Committee of the Ministry of Munitions.

**FUTURE DISCOVERIES.**

Perhaps the importance of the subject of microscopy is best summed up by the remarks of Professor H. M. Howe: "All our present conceptions," he writes, "of the nature of alloys are due to the microscope. The labours of Sorby, of Osmond, and of Le Chatelier brought us to the point at which we recognise pearlite as a eutectic, the great turning point in the progress of our conceptions. One finds important problems solved quickly and surely by means of a magnification of 2,000 which completely baffled us when our magnification was confined to 200 diameters. Thus, just as the first step of slight magnification opened up a new world to us, so a second step has brought new and important conceptions of great potential service. Have we not good reason to hope from the past that important knowledge awaits further increase in our powers of magnification? Have we not very reason to believe that this knowledge is there to-day, behind that closed door, awaiting its unlocking by him who shall devise the key? No doubt the technical difficulties are extreme, but surely the reward which awaits success should be proportionally great."

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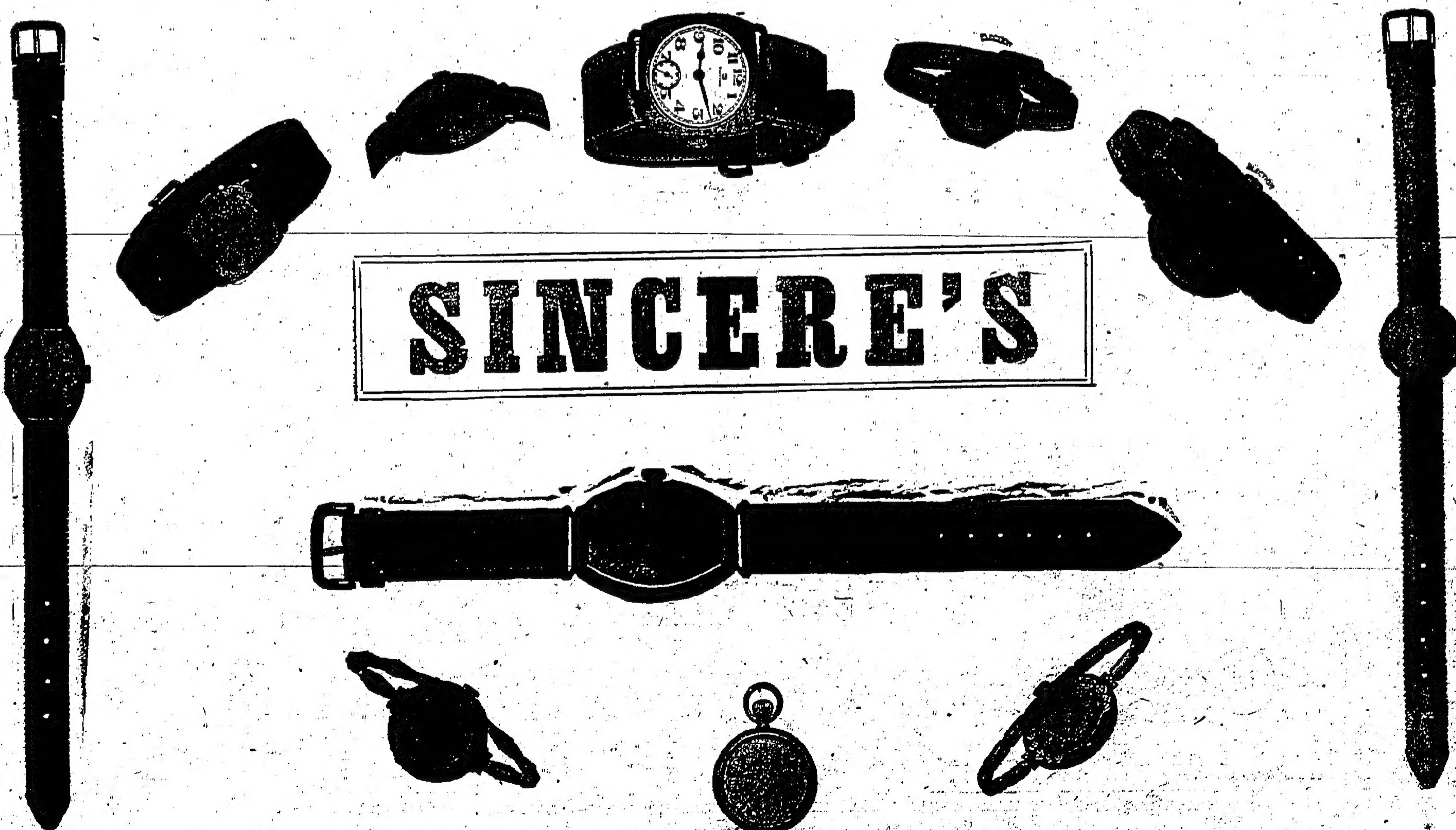
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**C & B** By Appointment to H.M. THE KING

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A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.  
AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

Over 50 years ago the late Lord Rosemead testified to the benefits he received from **HIMROD'S CURE**, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

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The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality, builds up the system, and gives energy to the brain, nerves, and muscles. It is a powerful tonic, and a most valuable remedy for all cases of nervous debility, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervous depression, restlessness, and all other ailments of the brain, nerves, and muscles. It is a powerful tonic, and a most valuable remedy for all cases of nervous debility, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervous depression, restlessness, and all other ailments of the brain, nerves, and muscles.



We have just received a fresh shipment of Watches of the latest styles. A complete line including up-to-date Walthams, Elgins, Elections, etc. are on show at our premises, inspection of which is cordially invited.



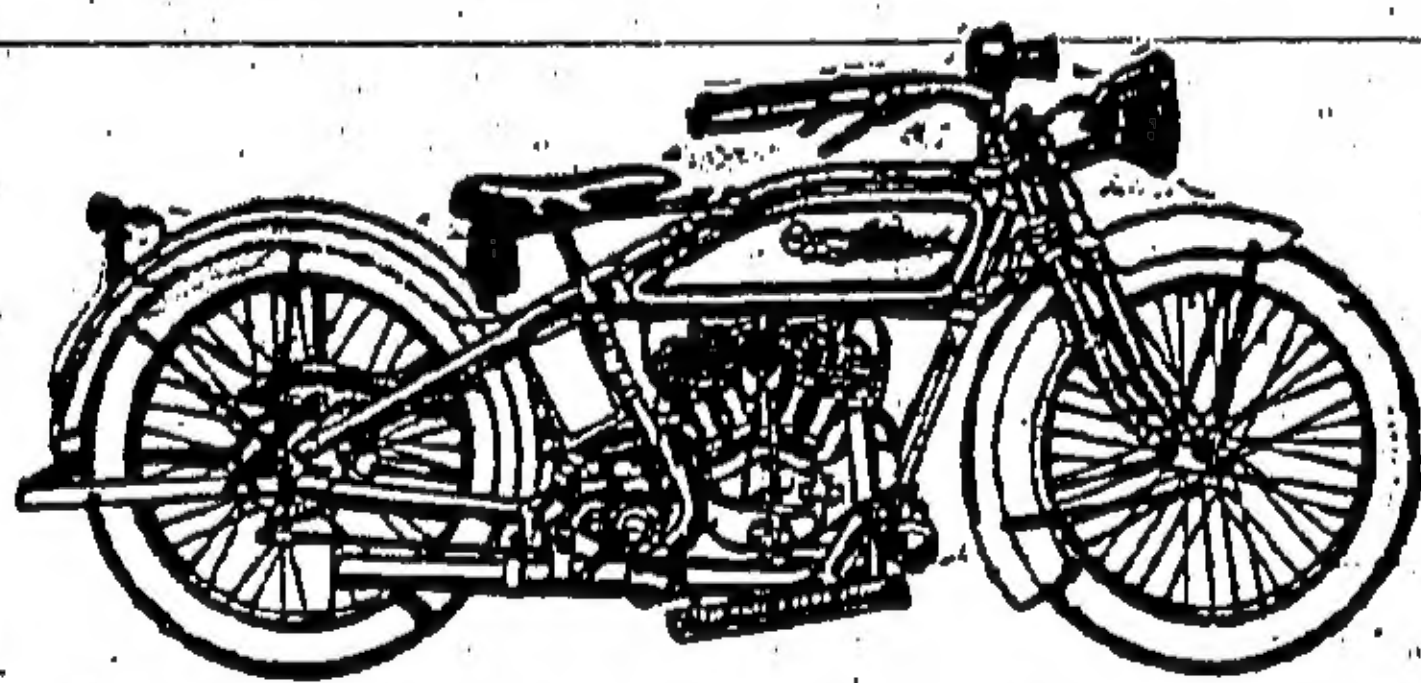
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The wonderful possibilities for pleasure-riding offered by the motor-cycle are, after all, its first claim on the private owner. Equipped with a side car the pleasure possibilities are greatly expanded and the motor-cycle has become a family conveyance, affording healthful recreation to thousands who otherwise would miss the delights of touring and country riding.



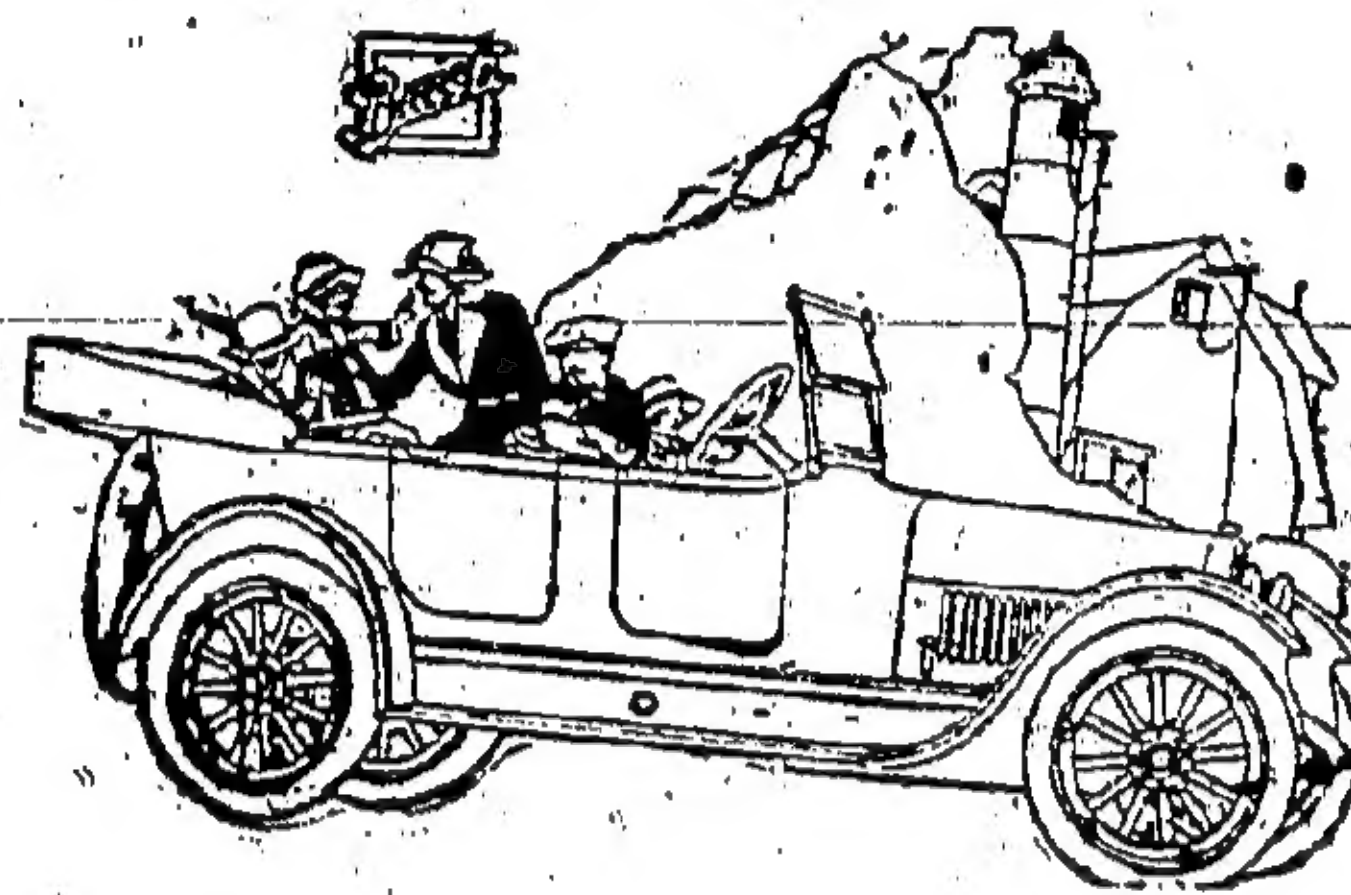
In business the parcel car has made the motorcycle an excellent medium for speedy and economical delivery service. The big advantages of the motorcycle for business or pleasure are self-evident. Economy in the first cost, in upkeep, in operation—small space required for storage—speed and power aplenty are but a few.

The 1929 Reading Standard is a sturdy, powerful machine in which nowhere has strength been sacrificed for appearance. It is, however, a beautiful and luxurious machine with handsome, impressive lines. The abundance of power and marvellous possibilities for speed, combined with a sense of stability and comfort in riding, has earned for the Reading Standard in years past the well-deserved title, "America's Best Motorcycle." The 1929 is without doubt the "WORLD'S MASTER MOTORCYCLE."



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The Chinese Railway Commission, after numerous experiments with cars of different makes, recently placed into operation, between Kalgan and Orge, thirty-five BUICK motor-cars, and their operation has been so successful and profitable that 65 more cars were ordered.

For reliability, economy, strength, performance, balance and convenience there is nothing to beat the BUICK valve-in-head motor car. It is the "Car of Achievement", the favourite among people who want things done quickly and certainly. BUY A BUICK CAR TO-DAY.

**"A SMALL BIG CAR."**

A "Small Big Car" is as fitting a title for the SCRIPPS-BOOTH as may be found. Not an imitation of a Big Car, but a big car built small—all of the refinements, all of the advantages—everything that a big car has, except the high price and cost of upkeep.

It is the ideal car for the particular owner who desires something luxurious without being costly. Not only have the best materials been selected, but they have been built up into a unit so distinctively good as to merit and receive the approbation of the most knowing critics.

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# THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Ruler's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE TROUBLE-SOME TURK.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Bryce, dealing with the massacres in Cilicia urged that the frontiers of new Turkey should not approach the frontiers of Persia and Mesopotamia. He moved that immediate steps were needed to secure the safety of Christians in Cilicia and Armenia and to end Turkish rule there. He declared it was very unfortunate that the Government's intentions with regard to Constantinople were communicated to the Viceroy of India before Parliament was informed and that the concession to Turkey was made in such a way that it could be represented as a surrender to agitation in India. This had greatly harmed British prestige in India and the effect in Turkey was disastrous. The Turks would attribute the concession to timidity. He urged the despatch of troops and warships to Asia Minor.

### FRANCE'S TRAITORS.

After an inquiry lasting over a year, the trial by court-martial of thirteen French soldiers on charges of intelligence with the enemy, espionage, and desertion began at Grenoble recently. It will be a painful story that will be told in court. Some of the men were taken prisoners and moved to camps at Giessen and Darmstadt, where, it is alleged, they lent themselves to German espionage by correspondence. One of the accused, Martin, was married to a German woman, and he is alleged to have made a statement to a German officer to the effect that German prisoners were ill-treated in France. His declaration was published in many German newspapers, and as a reward for his services he was permitted to join his wife, with whom he remained for eight months, and only left her when his presence in Germany created a scandal among the population. Another propagandist for Germany was Janvier, who sent numerous defeatist letters to France under false names. He is further charged with giving to the enemy information about the Hotchkiss machine-gun.

When Cal, another of the accused, who had been an assiduous contributor to German propagandist sheets, left the camp at Koenigsbrueck, a German officer gave him this recommendation: "Cal has rendered eminent services." Darrigan, who had been a police inspector in Tunis, displayed such zeal at Giessen that he was sent to Darmstadt, where the Germans themselves called him "The Bolshevik." Barratt, who deserted at the front and was taken prisoner, called himself an inventor of an apparatus for regulating fire on aeroplanes. He went to Berlin in connection with his invention, and on his return to Darmstadt a workshop was placed at his disposal. The allegation is that it was through Barratt that several French-prisoners were punished.

The doings of the "Blonde Lady of Antwerp," who is said to have obtained her recruits for espionage work from among French deserters, will be heard of during the trial. Three of the accused—Dupuis, Rimoux, and Forest—are alleged to have worked for her. She had large sums of money at her disposal, and her spies went on special missions. They were given discharge certificates, transport orders, or permissions which seemed to be perfectly regular. Dupuis was caught with permits for Marseilles, Le Creusot, and other

### WEATHER REPORT.

March 13d. 12d. 15th. -Owing to the absence of telegraphic returns, there is insufficient information available to justify the issue of a weather map or forecast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.59 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.82 inches. Against an average of 4.10 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 14th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. None.

2.—Formosa Channel. None.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. None.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. None.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 13 1920.

### HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet

below mean sea-level. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Luncheon Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 14th & 20th, 1920.

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Sun.	14	h m	feet	h m	feet
		No inferior	6.7	No low	2.2
Mon.	15	m 8 3	6.2	m 11 18	4.1
		m 6 49 a	6.0		
Tues.	16	m 8 6	4.4	m 1 15	1.9
		m 6 33 a	6.2	m 0 24 a	1.7
Wed.	17	m 8 12	4.0	m 1 20	1.7
		m 7 55 a	6.0	m 1 17 a	5.4
Thurs.	18	m 8 25	4.9	m 2 22	1.5
		m 8 2 a	6.7	m 2 3 a	2.0
Fri.	19	m 8 40	6.9	m 2 53	1.4
		m 9 11	5.7	m 2 44 a	2.4
Sat.	20	m 8 45 a	5.7	m 3 25	1.5
		m 9 20 a	5.3	m 3 22 a	1.9

### THE "ANTILOCHUS" IN.

The Blue Funnel Ship "Antiochus" arrived in port this morning en route from Vladivostok to Europe. Aboard are 1,203 Serbian, Croat and Slovene soldiers and their families. While en route from Vladivostok to Hongkong small pox and typhus fever broke out among these troops and their families and ten cases of small pox and three cases of typhus with other doubtful cases have been developed. On the arrival of the ship in port this morning these cases were taken to the isolation hospital. The ship will be duly disinfected here and preparations made for proceeding on its voyage free of disease.

In the meanwhile the Captain commanding the battalion has sent a request to the Chairman of the American Red Cross asking that, if possible, this party be furnished with a considerable amount of drugs and medicines and changes of linen. It has also been ascertained that there is considerable need for hot weather clothing for the entire party which includes about sixty women and thirty children.

The Chairman of the American Red Cross will be glad to receive any contributions in kind or otherwise for the furnishing of these medicines and particularly for furnishing the necessary clothing for these people, many of whom have no other clothing than that they now wear. Any such contributions can be sent to the American Consulate General on Monday or Tuesday or can be sent otherwise to the ship.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Semferopol" (Capt. Steinberg), 1,493 tons, arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. from Shanghai, with 35,543.26 piculs of rice.

The s.s. "Hsintah," Capt. J. Glen, 1,340 tons, arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. from Shanghai, with 1,588 tons of general cargo and 50 bags and 2 baskets of mail.

The s.s. "Jason," Capt. J. Ramsey, 4,800 tons, arrived yesterday at 8.30 a.m. from Singapore, with 3,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tyndareus" (Captain G. L. Stout), 7,171 tons, arrived yesterday at 10.30 a.m. from Manila with 4,800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Shansi" (Capt. Lewis), 1,228 tons, arrived yesterday at 6.30 p.m. from Wei-hai-wei with 300 tons of general cargo.

#### DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Anyo Maru," (Capt. Yamata) sailed for Valparaiso via Kobe at noon to-day with 3350 tons general cargo.

The s.s. "Kweilin," (Capt. McDowell) sailed for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Taishun," (Capt. Halkett) sailed for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-day with 1500 tons of general cargo.

A Chinese who was this morning charged before Mr. Smith with the unlawful possession of one tael of prepared non-Government opium which was found tied round his leg on the Leung Yuen wharf yesterday, was fined \$120, and the drug ordered to be confiscated.



## RIDICULOUS.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Smith with attempting to pawn a metal bracelet, alleging it to be silver, he said the bangle belonged to a friend.

Inspector Macdonald said the defendant went to a pawnshop in Third Street, West Point, yesterday, and producing one of the two bangles (produced) offered to pledge it for \$3, alleging it to be silver. The pawnbroker tested the bangle and finding that it was made of white metal, returned it to him. He was arrested outside the shop by a Chinese constable.

The pawnbroker gave evidence bearing out the Inspector's statement.

The constable was then called and said he was passing the pawnshop when he saw the defendant with one of the bangles in his hand. When questioned, the defendant said he bought the pair of bangles from a friend for 60 cents. The defendant further stated that he knew they were made of white metal and he took it to the pawnshop in order to deceive the pawnbroker and get \$3 from him.

The defendant said a friend offered to sell the bangles to him for 60 cents, and he took them to the pawnshop to have them tested. He did not intend to defraud the pawnbroker. It was not true that he tried to get \$3 for one of them. He simply handed the pawnbroker the bangle and asked him if it was worth \$3. The pawnbroker said it was not, and he was taking it away when he was arrested. Defendant submitted that as he had not paid for the bangles yet, it could not be said that they were his property.

A witness for the defence said the bangles belonged to his deceased wife. The defendant admired them and witness offered to sell them for 60 cents. Witness knew they were not made of silver or he would not have sold them so cheaply. The defendant did not pay for them, but took them away with him. Witness did not know what the defendant did with the bangles.

Inspector Macdonald said that if the defendant had taken the bangles to an ignorant person he might have succeeded in deceiving him, but the pawnbroker was an expert and saw the fraud at once. He asked that the bangles be ordered to be destroyed.

Fourteen days' hard labour and the bangles to be destroyed.

## ARRIVALS.

March 13.

The s.s. KATSUNRA MARU, Jap., 1,024 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. Yamamoto, Carroll Bros. C18.

The s.s. JOHANG, Brit., 1,228 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. J. S. De Wolf, B. & S., C47.

The s.s. CHONGVA, Chi., 558 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Fletcher, Hing Lee Co.

The s.s. SHANSI, Brit., 1,228 tons, from Weihaiwei, Capt. Lewis, B. & S., C19.

## CLEARANCES.

March 13.

The s.s. HWAH KUN, (Chi.), cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. TAIZEMA, (Chi.), cleared to-day and will sail for Hoibow via Pak-hoi at 3.30 a.m. to-morrow.

## DEPARTURES.

March 13.

The s.s. HSINTAH, (Chi.), Capt. J. Glen, Agents C. M. S. N. Co., left for Canton to-day.

The s.s. PALEMBANG, (Dutch) Capt. Bottema, Agents A. P. Co., left for Canton to-day.

The s.s. PIN SAMUD, (Siamese) Capt. Ratanakul, Agents Fuk Tai Cheong, left for Singapore via Haiphong to-day.

The s.s. NAM IWAN, (Port.), Capt. Costa, Agents Un Pak Seng, left for Hoibow to-day.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The silver market has been fairly well supplied, so that, notwithstanding the weakness of the U.S. exchange, the price has slightly given way. U.S. Treasury officials, referring to the silver position in the United States, mentioned on Dec. 4 "the huge quantities of silver now held for speculative purposes." This is in marked contrast to the size of the stock in London, which is very small indeed. The Japanese Government is coining silver, nickel, and copper coins amounting to 120 million yen, and withdrawing the 10, 20 and 50 sen war emergency notes. The stock in Shanghai on Dec. 20 consisted of about 17,500,000 ounces in sycee, \$10,800,000, and 5,900 bars. No fresh news has come to hand. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 7s. 9d. the tael. Bars are now quoted 76½d. per oz.

Official statistics give the production of gold by the United States, as 2,829,396 ozs., value \$54,888,800, and of silver a 55,285,196 ozs. value \$61,966,412. The gold output is \$10,000,000 less in value than in 1918 and \$25,000,000 less than in 1917.

The directors of the London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., report that the net profits for the year ended Dec. 31 last, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £3,079,460, which, with £675,098 brought forward, makes £3,754,558 for appropriation as follows:—For dividends for the year 1919 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum less income tax, £1,052,503; for salaries and bonus to members of the staff with His Majesty's Forces and bonus to other members of the staff, £474,203; for special "Peace" bonus to staff, £250,000; to reserve for depreciation of War Loans and future contingencies, £1,000,000; to bank premises redemption fund, £250,000; and to carry forward, £726,852. The dividend was at the same rate for 1918 with appropriations of £1,839,132, and carry forward £675,098.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., advise that the dividend No. 14 on the share warrants to bearer will be paid at the Transfer Offices of the Company, No. 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, or in Brussels at the Banque d'Outremer, 48, Rue de Namur.

Bonds to the value of £77,480 nominal of the City of Tokyo Five per Cent. Loan of 1906 have been purchased for the purpose of cancellation, and are now cancelled.

A financial contemporary, pointing out some cheap foreign bonds, notes that several Chinese issues are cheap. The 5 per cent.'s (1896), quoted 85, based on the Maritime Customs, yield 6 per cent., apart from the annual drawings at par for redemption (in February), which will pay off the whole of the remainder in issue within 13 years. The 4½ per cent. (1898), quoted 73, are also attractive in view of the big drawing due this month. In this case annual drawings at par will be completed within 24 years. Japanese 4 per cent.'s (1910) at 62 are around the lowest touched, comparing with 80 early last year. These bonds are also redeemable by annual drawings at par, which will commence this year, in June.

A Reuter wire from Washington says it is understood that the Pacific Development Co., including several New York banks, has advanced \$5,000,000 to China, and that other loans will follow if the conditions warrant.

Royal Dutch.—Int. divd for 1919 rate 15 per cent.—London Express, Jan. 8.

## WRONGFUL ACCUSATION.

A respectable looking Chinese, dressed in a long coat, an employee of the Yut Loy Restaurant of No. 81 Connaught Road, West, was this morning charged with rifling the safe of the Yuen Loy Import and Export Company, occupying premises above the restaurant, and stealing \$412 consisting of Hongkong notes and American gold coins. He pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Macdonald said this looked like a case of pure spite. The principal witness in the case, who said he saw the defendant take the money, now only alleged that he saw the defendant go upstairs whilst the premises were empty. The inspector said he had decided that there was no evidence, but as the manager of the firm persisted in pressing the charge, he brought the case to Court. Continuing, the inspector said the safe was rifled on the night of Feb. 22 and 23, and it was not until two days ago, that any charge was made against the accused.

A witness, also an employee of the Yut Loy Restaurant, said on the night of Feb. 22 and 23, he saw the defendant go to the upper floor twice. He did not see him rifle the safe, nor did he see him come down with anything. All the employees of the Yuen Loy firm were then on the first floor of the building. The Yuen Loy firm was situated on the top floor of the building, and the restaurant on the second floor. That was all he knew.

Without calling the accused to give evidence, his Worship discharged him.

## BIG ARMS SEIZURE.

Prior to the departure of the "Empress of Russia," for America on Wednesday, the Chief Preventive Officer and some of his men went on board to search for contraband. They searched everywhere, but found nothing. Just as they were about to give up the search, they came on the boiler-maker's storeroom, adjoining the engine room, and decided to search this place before leaving the ship. A few minutes of vigorous search by the party, resulted in the discovery of 22 Colt revolvers and several thousands of rounds of ammunition. Enquiries were made on board the ship, but no one seemed to know anything about the presence of the arms on board.

All efforts to discover the smuggler having failed, the arms were taken ashore by the searchers and deposited with the Police, and up to now no one has claimed them.

It is surmised that the contraband was put on board in America on the last trip, to be smuggled into Hongkong, but owing to the sharp look out the local Police and Revenue Officers have kept on all incoming boats, it was impossible, while the ship was in dock, to get them off the ship without detection; and the arms remained the storeroom until discovered. The preventive service is to be congratulated for this seizure which is considered the biggest haul of arms yet made in the Colony since the introduction of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance.

## TRIAD HIRELINGS?

During the hearing of a Chinese assault case, in which the parties were strangers to each other, Inspector Macdonald said the defendant was undoubtedly paid to assault the complainant by some Triad society which had a grudge against him. This sort of thing was becoming very common, and the assailants were rarely caught. The inspector asked, in view of that fact, that a heavy penalty be imposed on the defendant.—Three months.



## FRENCH MINING LEGISLATION.

A Bill was introduced in the French Parliament in September last by M. L. Perrier, a member of the Chamber, and was referred to the Mines Committee. On that occasion, M. Perrier said that the Peace Treaty brought back to France Alsace and Lorraine, together with the mineral resources of both these provinces; it also gave to France the mines of the Saar Basin. The new situation made it incumbent upon France to institute a new and enterprising mining policy. The mines in question which of late years had been in the hands of the German State or of German firms, and which, by reason of the Treaty, became the property of the French State, could not be handed over to private interests, except in clearly defined special cases in regard to which Parliament would be called upon to legislate. The Peace Treaty, therefore, constituted for France a momentous invitation to the establishing of a State mining venture embodying mines in venture working order and in full yield. This being given effect to, the State in future would be called upon to conduct, both from the industrial and the commercial standpoints, mining works, several of which were linked up with important side industries. It was perfectly evident, the author of the Bill also said, that the State would not be able to do so under the "administrative formulas" now ruling, the working of which would be surrounded with serious objections, since the said formulas were not sufficiently flexible in their action, nor sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of industry and commerce. It was necessary, therefore, to establish a new, independent organisation, having financial autonomy, and able to lend itself to the varied contingencies of industry and commerce.

This new organisation was the one covered by the Bill. There would be appointed a National Bureau of Mines which would centralise all the operations of the French State in regard to mining. The Bureau would manage the State mining properties, and as an adjunct to it there would be instituted a National Department for Mining Research, under whose jurisdiction would be placed all operations connected with the working of minerals and with their improved utilisation. The Bill proposed to entrust the National Bureau of Mines with all questions relating to the participation of the State in the profits of private undertakings.

On the other hand, the *Journal Officiel* for September 11, announced that the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies had adopted, and the President of the Republic had promulgated a law, styled the "Law of September 9, 1919, modifying the Law of April 21, 1910, on Mines, in regard to the Duration of Concessions and the Participation of the State in the Profits." The following is a brief abstract of the new law in question.

From the date of promulgation of the said new law, all mining concessions are to be granted for a limited period only, the State and the concessionaire sharing in the profits under conditions stipulated at the time the concession is granted. In the case of the working of a deposit by the State, a decree issued by the Council of State will establish its perimeter, will settle the rights of the owners of the surface upon the products of the working and any other indemnities. The concession can be granted to a county, a borough, a trade syndicate, a company or a private person. On a concession expiring, or in the event of forfeiture or falling through of a concession, or again in that of renunciation, the mines are to revert back to the State. These same mines could then be worked by the State at the latter's option, either directly or under State supervision, or in any other manner. The

State is also able to place back the said mines in the position of deposit only for its research. The temporary mining concessions are to be considered in the light of real estate and, as such, liable to mortgage.

The following are some of the main conditions governing the concessions. These are granted for a period of ninety-nine years for coal and lignite deposits; for a minimum of fifty and a maximum of ninety-nine years for the other mineral deposits. The duration is to be the same for all deposits of the same nature. Before the commencement of the twenty-fifth year preceding the end of the concession the State mining authorities are to inform the concessionaire whether or not they intend to renew it. The contract granting a concession is to stipulate the measures to be taken for carrying out in case of non-renewal, and until the final expiration of the concession, all preparatory work for extraction, actual extraction and maintenance, in the interest of the mine; it is to deal also with the description and redemption by sinking fund of first cost outlays for works carried out with the approval of the authorities by the concessionaire, during the last twenty-five years of the concession; it is to deal, further, with the mode of participation of the State in this sinking fund, &c.

A Consulting Mining Committee, formed of technical men of the French Mining Corps, of members of the State Council and of the public offices interested, of representatives of employers, and operatives, and finally of members of Parliament, will be called upon in every instance to express an opinion upon the conditions to rule each concession and to modify these where they deem necessary.—*Engineering*.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 14, 1930.

London—	4-11
Bank Wire—	4-11
On demand—	4-11
30 days sight—	4-11
4 months sight—	4-11
Credit 4 months sight—	4-11
On Paris—	4-11
On demand—	4-11
30 days sight—	4-11
4 months sight—	4-11
Credit 4 months sight—	4-11
On New York—	4-11
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On Shanghai—	4-11
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On Canton—	4-11
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On Hankow—	4-11
On demand—	4-11
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4 months sight—	4-11
Credit 4 months sight—	4-11
On Tientsin—	4-11
On demand—	4-11
30 days sight—	4-11
4 months sight—	4-11
Credit 4 months sight—	4-11
On Peking—	4-11
On demand—	4-11
30 days sight—	4-11
4 months sight—	4-11
Credit 4 months sight—	4-11
On Changsha—	4-11
On demand—	4-11
30 days sight—	4-11
4 months sight—	4-11
Credit 4 months sight—	4-11

## SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	54 dis.
10 "	52 "
5 "	50 "
Chinese coins	11 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong	52 1/2 p.m. n.
Chinese Copper Cash	52 p.m. n.
Chinese Copper Cash	52 p.m. n.
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	1 1/2 dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	2 1/2 dis.

**SAVARESE'S**  
**SANTAL**  
**CAPSULES**

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THESE OF ALL CAPSULES

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats are built for your service.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:  
**NEW YORK.**

OTHER BRANCHES:

in  
**SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN**  
**PEKING MANILA CANTON**  
**CHANGSHA**

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 12th MARCH, 1930.  
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.  
11 A.M.

## BANKS.

Starling Exchange 4/11 T.T.

Hongkong Bank ... 4-11

Marine Insurance ... 4-11

Canton Ins. ... 4-11

North China Ins. ... 4-11

Union Ins. ... 4-11

Yankee Ins. ... 4-11

Y.M. Ins. ... 4-11

Fire Insurance ... 4-11

China Fire Ins. ... 4-11

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... 4-11

Marine ... 4-11

Douglas ... 4-11

H.K. Steamship ... 4-11

Indo-China ... 4-11

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## THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:  
Alexandra Buildings, Queen Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1930.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1930.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Head Office: 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1930.

## NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$1,000,000

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## SHAMEEN RATEPAYERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

The Chairman said that this was a matter for the ratepayers to decide. They were asked to hand over \$800 a year to the sailors who had come here to protect them, and it was for the ratepayers to say whether or not they were prepared to surrender that amount of revenue. Personally he thought it was only just to these men who had come here, not of their own design but more or less at the residents' request, and who were here to protect them in time of trouble, that the ratepayers should in some form express their gratitude to them for what might be called their self-sacrifice. He did not think that the charge of \$800 was very much to ask from the community, and as it had been pointed out that the market in its present situation was interfering with his honourable Portuguese colleague's comfort, perhaps they might see their way to have it removed, provided the meeting gave their consent, to the sailors installing themselves in the Municipal bungalow. He might mention that there was a movement in Shanghai for providing accommodation of this kind at all the stations on the Yangtze where there were river gunboats. The Harkow community had taxed itself to a certain extent for the purpose of supplying accommodation for the sailors on shore because it was obviously impossible for men to sleep in the hot weather for months on end in the gunboats. The Navy League in Shanghai had also taken up the question of supplying accommodation for men of the river gunboats at Ichang, Chungking and Changsha. The community of those ports were very much smaller than that of Shameen, and they had recognized that something would have to be done and they were contributing funds to supply places where the men could sleep on shore in the hot weather under mosquito curtains and under more comfortable conditions than on the ships. If those communities could do this, he thought that the Shameen community should be prepared to do the same. They all knew what the summer heat was like in Canton and on the West River. The men must have some place of recreation on shore and where they could sleep when unwell. It was, of course, not intended to establish a "doss-house."

Mr. Sutton believed that the original cost of the bungalow was only \$4,000, so the fact that the Council would be giving away \$800 a year in his opinion did not enter into the question. He would like to add as an amendment to Mr. Farmer's resolution the words "or \$100 or less."

It was proposed by Mr. Farmer and seconded by Mr. Reid, who both agreed to the amendment as suggested by Mr. Sutton, that the Municipal bungalow be offered to the Naval authorities for the purpose of a Naval Club at a monthly rental of \$100 or less.

Mr. J. Smith asked if the outgoing lessees had the option of renewing the lease. The answer was in the negative.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair, proposed by Mr. Staples Smith.

The Registrar of the University asks the *China Mail* to mention that the Inter-hostel Tennis Tournament of the University announced for tomorrow will be postponed, owing to the inclement weather, until a later date.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The G.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on 9th March 3 p.m. left there 11th March due at Manila on 13th March.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Tokyo Maru* (New York Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 10th March and is expected here on the 13th March.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Wakasa Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 7th March and is expected here on the 13th March.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Tajima Maru* (American Line) left Moji for this port on the 9th March and is expected here on the 14th March.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Helmi Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th March and is expected here on the 14th March.

The P. & O. Co's *Albatross* (Tientsin Line) left Moji for this port on the 11th instant at 4 a.m. and is due here on the 15th instant at about Noon.

The P. & O. Co's *Archer* sailed from Fuzhou March 11th and may be expected here on or about Monday March 15.

The P. & O. Co's *West Wingo* left Oboon on the 10th inst. and may be expected here on or about March 15th.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Calcutta Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th and is expected here on the 15th March.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Nagano Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port direct on the 27th Feb. and is expected here on the 15th March.

The Ben Line's *Ben Jonson* from Hull, Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on 10th March and may be expected to arrive here on 10th March.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Calcutta Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th and is expected here on the 15th March.

The N.Y.K. Co's *Shidzuoka Maru* (Rangoon Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th and is expected here on the 15th March.

## POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAIL.

SATURDAY, March 13.  
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per PELEUS, Straits—Per WAKASA MARU, Shanghai—Per TOTTORI MARU, Shanghai—Per AMAZONE.  
SUNDAY, March 14.  
Straits—Per HELMI MARU, Japan—Per TAJIMA MARU, Shanghai—Per SINKIANG.  
MONDAY, March 15.  
U.S.A., Canada and Mexico—Per EM. PRES OF ASIA, Bombay—Per NAGANO MARU, Shanghai and Japan—Per CALOUTTA MARU.  
WEDNESDAY, March 17.  
Shanghai and Japan—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU.  
MONDAY, March 22.  
Australia and Manila—Per NIKKO MARU.

## OUTWARD MAIL.

SATURDAY, March 13.  
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per AMAZONE, Registration 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, and Egypt—Per ANTILOCHUS, 5 p.m.  
Shanghai, North China—Per EMBLEEM, 5 p.m.  
Saigon—Per HWAH KUN, 5 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per JASON, 5 p.m.  
Holland and Fakhri—Per TAI SHI MA, 5 p.m.  
SUNDAY, March 14.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per JOSEPH MARU, 9 a.m.  
Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 9 a.m.  
Saigon—Per TATON, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per CHOY, 9 a.m.  
MONDAY, March 15.  
Shanghai and North China—Per HWAH KUN, 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMARUSA MARU, 11 a.m.  
TUESDAY, March 16.  
Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHENG TU, 8 a.m.  
Saigon—Per THELMA, 11 a.m.  
Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per KUEI CHOW, 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per HAIHONG, Noon.  
Amoy, "Shanghai and North China—Per ICHANG, 3 p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, March 17.  
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per FUSILIMARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per TAKADA, 11 a.m.  
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Dairen—Per HANGHONG, 3 p.m.  
THURSDAY, March 18.  
Japan via Nagasaki—Per BENAVON, 10 a.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per TEENKAI, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per PER SINKIANG, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m.  
FRIDAY, March 19.  
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per HAI CHING, Noon.  
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 3 p.m.  
SATURDAY, March 20.  
Shanghai and North China—Per YING CHOW, 3 p.m.  
MONDAY, March 22.  
Chefoo and Dairen—Per HSIN PING, 10 a.m.  
TUESDAY, March 23.  
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 3 p.m.  
THURSDAY, March 25.  
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per TAMDA MARU, 10 a.m.  
SUNDAY, March 28.  
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND—Per TANGO MARU, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

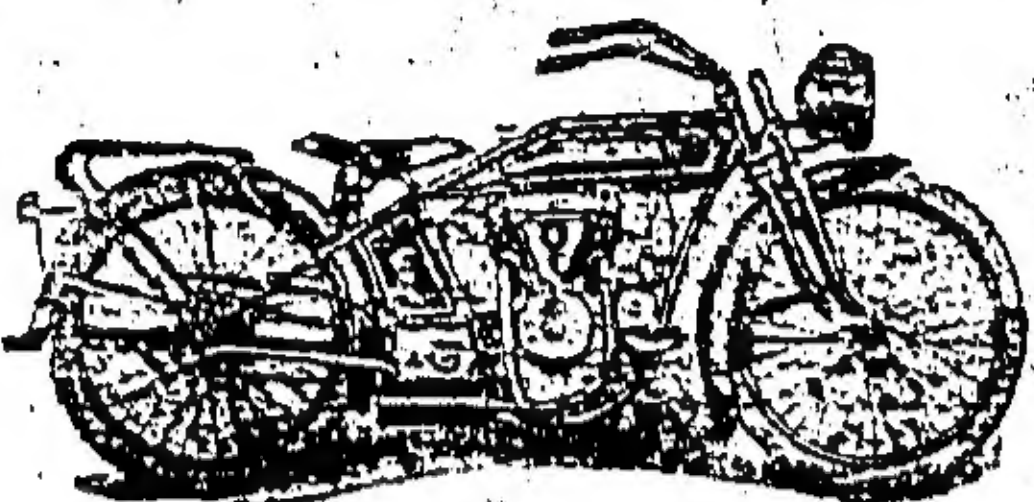
## NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED BRASS AND COPPER MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

EVERYTHING IN BRASS OR COPPER

Sole Agents: ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd. CHINA & HONGKONG.

## EMBLEM MOTOR CYCLES



A LIGHTWEIGHT OF GRACE AND QUALITY AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS.

SOLD COMPLETE WITH ACCESSORIES.

Manufacturers' Representatives

## UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

OFFICES and SHOWROOM: 12, Charter Road.

## ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG

## THE BREEZY GARAGE MOTOR CARS

AT THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICE (ONLY ONE ROUND, NO STOP ON THE JOURNEY.)

Chandler 7 passenger Car - \$12.00  
Hudson 7 passenger Car - \$12.00  
Oakland 5 passenger Car - \$ 8.00

## BREEZY GARAGE

(opposite Central Market)

## BRANCH DEPOT

(opposite The Sun Co.)

Phone 2499

Phone 3473

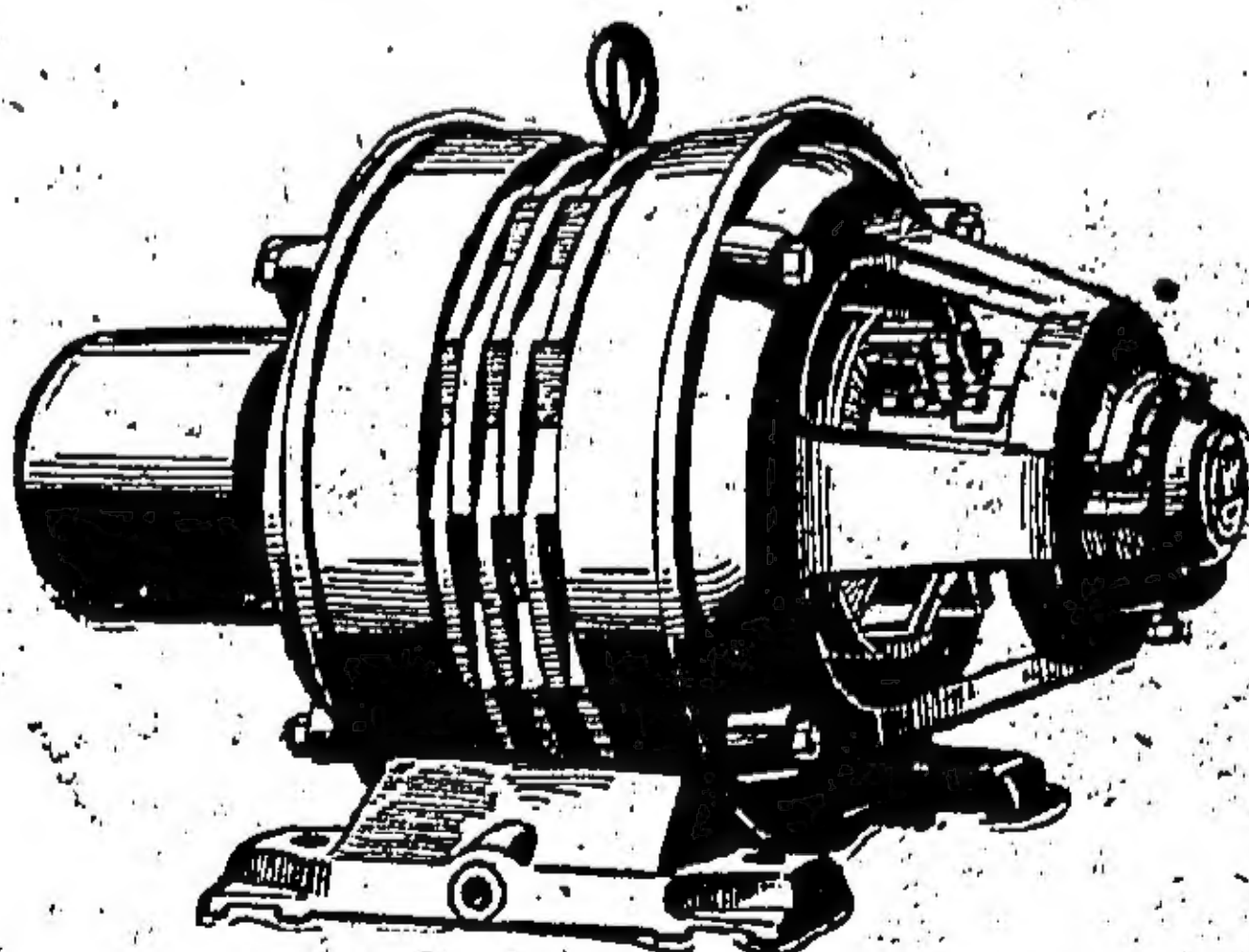
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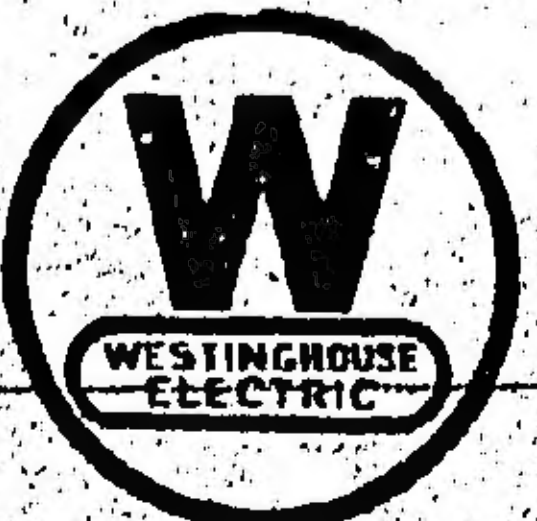


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## POLICEMAN'S ADVENTURE.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith in the big court this morning, a Chinese was charged with (1) assaulting an Indian constable while in the execution of his duty, and (2) tearing the said constable's tunic, causing damage to the extent of \$3.

With regard to the first charge, the defendant said the constable struck him first, and he fought him. Replying to the other charge, he said he did not mean to tear the tunic, which was damaged in the course of the struggle.

Sgt. Cockle of the Wanchai Police said the Indian was on duty in Broadwood Road at 3.45 p.m. on the 8th inst., when he saw the defendant loitering about in the road, looking up at the houses in a suspicious manner. The constable walked up to him and asked him what he was doing there. Without answering, the defendant grabbed the constable's coat and proceeded to assault him. The constable struggled with the defendant, who tried to get at the constable's revolver. Seeing the danger of this move, the constable drew his truncheon and struck the defendant on the head.

The defendant said he was drunk at the time and was not responsible for his act. He was employed as a rice carrier.

Sgt. Cockle said that was true, but it was curious that the defendant who was employed in town, should be in Broadwood Road in an intoxicated condition.

Three months' hard labour.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 19th THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY

By Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

SPECIAL MATINEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 20th at 5.15 p.m.

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THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY.

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MONDAY & TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd & 23rd

The Delightful Romantic Comedy THE DUKE OF KILLCRANKIE

By Captain Robert Marshall.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, MARCH 24th & 25th

COUSIN KATE

By Hubert Henry Davis.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26th

OUTCAST

An Indictment, By Hubert Henry Davis.

SPECIAL MATINEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 27th at 5.15 p.m.

OUTCAST

And at 9.15 p.m.

MRS. DOT

By W. Somerset Maugham.

MONDAY, MARCH 29th

MRS. DOT.

TOES, AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th & 31st

AT THE BARN

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the Temper Season the curtain will rise promptly at 9.15 and for the comfort of all concerned will you please be seated before that time.

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## CURRENCY IN CHINA.

## VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE.

A study of the currency in China in recent months shows some remarkable fluctuations in exchange, which obviously must be very bad for trade. There is always a certain amount of confusion concerning currency in China, because there are two units, namely, the tael, which is a certain weight of silver, and the Mex. dollar. The difficulty of giving any exact figures concerning values is that the tael and the dollar are not stable all over the country. At present the Hongkong dollar is rather over 5a. in value, and has actually exceeded that of the gold American dollar, although it was always supposed to be about half in value. To go back, we find that until 1853 the value of the dollar in China varied from 4a. 2d. to 4s. 10d., but from 1853 until 1857 it was as high as 7s. 9d. After that came the great decrease in value, which was as low as 1s. 6d. in 1903. And now we have a 5a. dollar, and there seems no more certainty that it will not reach 7s. 9d. again than there is that it will not fall to 1s. 6d. within four or five years. For the amazing thing about these violent fluctuations is that they are altogether unexpected. In this connection I may quote the remark of a bullion broker, who said: "What is the good of asking me about exchange in a month's time? If I was absolutely certain of what the exchange would be tomorrow, I would immediately make certain contracts, book my passage back to England, and consider whether I should purchase a country estate in Yorkshire or in Gloucester."

Nobody quite knew what effect the war would have, but it is worth noting that in 1915 the exchange had fallen as low as 1s. 7d. although some transactions were done at 1s. 6d. Before the war ended the dollar in Hongkong had reached the value of 3s. 8d., but there had been considerable fluctuations between 1915 and 1918. After the Armistice the dollar fell, and it went down below 3s. Then began the extraordinary rise which has culminated in a dollar above 5a. in Hongkong and somewhere up to 5s. 4d. in Shanghai.

## CAUSE OF THE RISE.

It is generally believed that the reason for the rapid rise in the dollar and in silver generally is due to the fact that the Chinese are hoarding silver. There is one aspect of the question which appeals to the writer as being a very feasible way of ac-

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

## THE GIST OF IT.

The Governor has made some amending rules under the Prison Ordinance. They are printed. We see nothing about increasing the wardens' pay. The best and most urgent amendment.

Mr. C. W. Jeffries is appointed Director, Royal Observatory, while Mr. Claxton is on leave.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher is now Colonial Secretary.

Mr. W. J. Carlie will act as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils.

Mr. A. L. C. de Albuquerque is provisionally "recognized" as Consul for Portugal.

counting for some of the shortage. Rouble notes circulate a great deal in the Far East, and before the revolution in China in 1911 banknotes were becoming more and more acceptable to the Chinese. Unfortunately, provincial Governments in China have issued large quantities of notes which have been redeemed at heavy discounts. What the rouble notes are worth it is impossible to state, but it is quite likely that those Chinese who were willing to negotiate notes in the old days now require hard cash. It is the old story of confidence in business, and there can be no doubt that the effect of the revolution in China and the revolution in Russia has been to destroy confidence in the Far East. This is a most serious problem, and one that demands immediate attention by those who wish to restore order out of this world of chaos. Whether the best solution is immediately to establish foreign control over the finances of China by means of loans for the introduction of the gold standard, only experts can determine. But somehow or other one cannot help suspecting the banks in this matter of keeping China a silver country, for, of course, they reap a rich harvest from all of these exchange fluctuations and transactions. The ordinary trader does not like gambling in any shape or form, although he is ready for adventure. There is a very great difference between the two things, and the sooner the gambling element in exchange is counteracted the better for the trade in the Far East.—The Times Trade Supplement.